

IT'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

Document Signed At Eisenhower's Base Early Today

"With This Signature The German People And Armed Forces Are For Better Or Worse Delivered Into The Victor's Hands," Colonel General Gustav Jodl, German Chief Of Staff, Comments — General Eisenhower Not Present

By CANADIAN PRESS

REIMS, FRANCE—It has been announced officially at Supreme Headquarters that Germany has surrendered unconditionally on all fronts and to all the Allies, Great Britain, the United States, Soviet Russia and France. This was officially announced this morning at General Eisenhower's headquarters.

SIGNED IN SCHOOLHOUSE

The Germans signed the papers by which they laid down their arms at 19 minutes before 3 o'clock this morning, French Time, in a little red schoolhouse where General Eisenhower has his headquarters.

THREE ALLIED SIGNATORIES

The document whereby Germany gave up the military fight it launched five years, eight months and six days ago was signed by Colonel General Gustav Jodl, the German Army Chief of Staff, Lieut. General Walter Bedell Smith, General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, signed in behalf of the Allied High Command. General Ivan Susloparov signed for the Russians and General Francois Sevez, for France.

EISENHOWER NOT PRESENT

General Eisenhower was not present at the signing. But right after it was over he received Jodl and the other German surrender delegate, General-Admiral Franz Friedeburg. They were asked solemnly and sternly if they understood the terms that were being imposed on Germany and if they would be carried out by the Germans. They answered yes and Jodl said "With this signature the German people and armed forces are for better or worse delivered into the victor's hands."

Local Celebration Began Officially This Afternoon

Mayor W. R. Gifford has announced that today is the day of cessation of hostilities and that tomorrow (Tuesday) will be the official holiday to mark the victory. The signal for the beginning of the celebration was given by the sounding of factory whistles, church bells and the shrill of a fire truck siren at 3:10 this afternoon. It was expected that the parade would move off from the Legion Hall at 5 p.m., followed by a service at the Cathedral and a short program at the band shell.

Church Services Tonight
It has been officially announced that the V-E Day services, arranged by the Ministerial Association, will be held as scheduled. In St. George's Anglican Church and St. Andrew's United Church tonight at eight o'clock. In addition it is announced that a special V-E Day thanksgiving service will be held this evening at a clock at Oakway Baptist Church. A similar service will be held at Grace Lutheran Church tomorrow evening at the same hour. At St. Gregory's Roman Catholic Church, devotional services will be held at 7:30 this evening and tomorrow at 9 a.m. Devotions of thanksgiving will be held at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and announced that devotions of thanksgiving will be held one hour before the official announcement of victory and the following morning High Mass will be celebrated. Thanksgiving services will also be held at Knox Presbyterian and the Ottawa Pentecostal Churches at 8 p.m. tomorrow (Tuesday).

Gathering momentum with the speed of an avalanche, activity in the business section of this city has created its tempo to a terrific pace by highnoon today. An imposing queue of citizens

CELEBRATION
(Continued on Page 2)

THE TIMES-GAZETTE

OSHAWA

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TOMORROW OFFICIAL V-E DAY

OFFICIAL BRITISH BROADCASTS TUESDAY

LONDON—The British Ministry of Information announced that tomorrow will be treated as V-E Day. Prime Minister Churchill will broadcast at 3 p.m. tomorrow [9 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time.] The King

at 9 p.m. [3 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time.] The Ministry's statement said that in accordance with arrangements between the three great powers an official announcement will be broadcast by Mr. Churchill at 3 p.m. [9 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time tomorrow.]

Long Live Their Gracious Majesties



CRERAR ISSUES V-E DAY MESSAGE

Says First Canadian Army
Has Virtually Finished Job

With The 1st Canadian Army—General Crerar has issued a V-E Day message. He says the 1st Canadian Army is about to dis-

KING GEORGE VI AND QUEEN ELIZABETH

Ascending the Throne with the clouds of war hovering over Europe, Their Majesties the King and Queen have been a tower of strength to the morale of the Empire. Standing shoulder to shoulder with their subjects, they have given unstintingly of their efforts. A common bond with their people was the bombing early in the war of Buckingham Palace.

do but the military might of Hitler's Germany is a horror of the past. He adds that in this prolonged and bitter struggle, now crowned with victory, the army of Canada has played a stirring part. Canadians everywhere can be proud of their soldiers.

Times-Gazette To Keep Holiday

This edition of The Times-Gazette will replace the regular Tuesday issue this week. The Dominion Government has proclaimed tomorrow a national holiday and this will be observed as such by The Times-Gazette and the business office and plant will be closed all day. The next issue of The Times-Gazette will be on Thursday, May 10th.

Almost Six Years Of Struggle Ends In Capitulation

Broadcast By German Foreign Minister Von Krosigk Closely Follows Announcement Of Unconditional Surrender Of Nazis In Norway — Fighting May Continue For Some Days Due To Chaotic Conditions Within Germany — Germans Make Plea For Mercy

Here's how the news of Germany's unconditional surrender unfolded this morning: It began with a Danish broadcast that Norway had been surrendered unconditionally by the Nazis. Then the new German Foreign Minister, Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, said in a broadcast to Germany that "After almost six years struggle we have succumbed." Von Krosigk said that Admiral Doenitz had ordered the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops including all U-boats.

FLASH FROM FRANCE

Then at 9:35 this morning EDT came the Associated Press flash from Reims, France, telling of the signing of the unconditional surrender at General Eisenhower's headquarters. Germany had given up to the western Allies and to Russia.

SURRENDER NOT RECOGNIZED

Although the fighting officially is over the shooting apparently still is going on in places. For instance the Nazi radio at Prague says the German commander in Czechoslovakia does not recognize the surrender by Admiral Doenitz and that he will fight on until his forces have obtained free passage out of the country. At last reports the Americans were 15 miles from Prague with the Russians about 65 miles away on the other side.

MAY CONTINUE SOME DAYS

It is entirely possible that fighting will continue for some days. German communications are so chaotic that the order from the High Command to surrender may not be received immediately by many units in the field.

ALPINE ARMY GROUPS SURRENDER

Only last night two German Alpine army groups surrendered to the 6th Army in the south, two days after their High Command ordered the "Cease Fire" on General Dever's front. The news of the German capitulation had not reached them before.

TERMS STILL UNDISCLOSED

The terms of the surrender imposed on Germany have not yet been announced but the Nazis, who began the war with the ruthless attack on Poland, followed by aggression and brutality which dumfounded the world, surrendered with pleas to the victors for mercy. In his broadcast to the Germans after the German surrender, Foreign Minister von Krosigk said "Nobody must deceive himself over the harshness of the conditions. We had to accept them."

Deaths

THOMSON—In Toronto Out, on Monday, May 1945, Mrs. Margaret Thomson, widow of the late Frederick Thomson, died at her home, 1000 Dundas St. W., at 2 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto.

Obituary

Mrs. MARGARET THOMSON, 70, of the past three years, Mrs. Margaret Thomson passed away this morning in Toronto. During the greater part of her illness she resided at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Blanche, 7 Collins Street, and last Wednesday was taken to Toronto to another daughter, Mrs. Edna Thomson, 220 Rindless Road, where her death took place.

The daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Ryan, Mrs. Thomson was born in Toronto on March 13, 1864, and continued to live there until coming to Oshawa nearly three years ago. In religion she was a Roman Catholic.

Predeceased by her husband, the late Fred Thomson, she leaves four daughters, Mrs. H. C. Blanche, Oshawa; Mrs. Edna Thomson, Mrs. A. Powell and Mrs. A. Mercer, all of Toronto; one son, Frank Thomson, of Toronto, and one sister, Miss Helen Thomson, of the United States.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday from Mack's Funeral Parlor, Dufferin and Main Streets, Toronto, with interment in Paul Hill Cemetery, Toronto.

Cancer is a disorderly and uncontrolled growth of cells in some part of the body.

NOTICE TO DOG OWNERS

No person shall allow a dog to run at large within the limits of the City of Oshawa during the months of May, June and July. The Inspector of the Oshawa Humane Society has been instructed to have these by-laws strictly enforced.

THANKSGIVING IS DOMINANT NOTE ALL LEADERS SAY

Time for Rededication and Resolution, Premier King Says

San Francisco—Prime Minister Mackenzie King, now attending the United Nations Security Conference, declares the Canadian people will receive news of the end of the European war with feelings which cannot be put easily into words. However, he adds that this is no time for exultation but rather time for rededication and resolution.

Also in San Francisco, C.C.F. national leader, J. J. Caldwell, said, "We rejoice that after nearly six long and dreadful years the lights of peace enter in Europe today."

The leader of the Progressive Conservative party in the House of Commons, Gordon Goddard, said it is with a dominant sense of thanksgiving rather than a feeling of jubilation that Canadians, home and abroad welcome the end of hostilities in Europe.

Wynonah, England—(CP)—Wynonah's anti-invasion plans will have a star place in the town museum after the war.

London—(CP)—Brandy sold for 150 a dozen bottles (about \$20) at a London auction for licensed dealers only.

VICTORY



GEORGE A. DREW, Premier, Province of Ontario

In this hour of triumph over our enemies, we will remember with pride those heroes who sacrificed their lives for freedom's sake... in the days to come their memories will ever be a challenge to us to keep foremost in our minds the ideals for which they fought and died. Every citizen will join me in prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for deliverance from those who would enslave mankind.

GEORGE A. DREW, Premier, Province of Ontario.

Celebration Is Unparalleled Since War 1 End

Toronto—(CP)—The 11,000,000 Canadians who went solemnly to their annual ceremony in September, 1919, celebrated victory today. They greeted it with explosive enthusiasm that filled streets with paper and cheers, hearts with thanksgiving and eyes with tears. The surrender reports unfolded the celebration without parallel since the armistice of the First Great War.

Even the successive surrenders of great hordes of German troops on scattered fronts in the past few days, even the obvious fact that German defeat was inevitable, failed to sap the birth from the official announcement of German surrender.

The nations celebrate in the streets literally, loudly and vehemently. But in countless homes there is a silent prayer of thanksgiving for the massive blessing implied in the brief words of the official announcement.

GOT VICTORY BOND ORDER. A communique from the Lennox and Addington Victory Loan front tells of light patrol activity, which resulted in a sale. A canvasser in that area who had called at a farm home four times to find no one in, became suspicious that the enemy was occupying concealed positions.

On his trip he parked his car a mile down the road and using trees, hedges, cows and other landscape props as cover, launched an outwitting movement which caught the mistress of the house off guard as he crept back down the road. The salesman got the order.

Brighton, Eng. (CP)—Hundreds of persons at Brighton and nearby have been watching soldiers remove barbed wire entanglements from the promenade.

Two-ropes for gliders are made of nylon. The thread used in one rope would make 10,000 pairs of stockings.

Suffers Wound

Mr. Louis Kravets, 63, of First Avenue, received two wounds on Friday, May 19, 1945, when he was struck by a car.



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TONIGHT A Service of Thanksgiving Will Be Held at CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

(Centre and John St.) AT 8 P.M.

"HE MAKETH WARS TO CEASE UNTO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH"

ALL WELCOME

THE PENTECOSTAL CHURCH

245 Simcoe St. E.

Rev. R. A. Bombay, Pastor

V-E DAY SERVICE TUESDAY - 8 P.M.

OSHAWA'S REVIVAL CENTRE

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Home From Overseas

From a tiny beginning of 17 ships ready for active service at the outbreak of the war, the Canadian naval service has grown to a force of 229 ships by March 31, 1945, 373 of which are warships and the remainder auxiliary craft carrying out the many assorted duties of supply and maintenance. A force of 17,714 men in 1939 has grown to a force numbering about 90,000 men and 8,000 women.

CANADIAN NAVY VITAL LINK IN DEFEAT OF AXIS

Has Grown From 17 Ships to Force of 939

For more than five and one-half years the little warships of the Royal Canadian Navy have conducted an unrelenting battle for the safety of the North Atlantic. In this battle the Navy has played a major role in the defeat of the Axis.

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umbe coastline by corvettes, minesweepers, other small ships and the use of aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm.

Canada's Pacific coast was the only part of the Dominion actually to experience enemy shelling for a few months after the decision of war on Japan. A submarine lobbed a few shells ashore at Esquimalt on Vancouver Island, but succeeded in causing only a few broken windows.

German Mines Failed. It was on the east coast of Canada that the war came closest to home.

VOICE CRITICISM OF STAGNATION IN LEGISLATURE

W. R. Cambers Addresses Meeting Oshawa Civic Employees Union

(Continued)
Critical of what he described as "stagnation in our legislature," W. R. Cambers, Labor Provincial candidate in Ontario riding in addressing the members of the Oshawa Civic Employees Union in the T.O.P.P. hall Friday night declared, "Labor's only hope of obtaining good labour legislation, housing, health, rehabilitation, and job security, was dependent on their electing candidates who would co-operate in bringing about such measures." Cambers pointed to the recent Gallup Poll, as indicating that it was unlikely that any one party would have a sufficient majority which could only result in further "stagnation," unless labour took the bit in its teeth and sent representatives to parliament whose judgment and action on constructive measures, would not be conditioned by party considerations.

Questioned as to the post-war future of Ajax, Cambers stated that, if elected, he would seek the support of provincial and Dominion governments in the matter of establishing on the site of Ajax the largest food processing plant in the world. This he felt, would be of inestimable value to the district since it would make a "ready" and "close" market for the farmers in this rich growing area. Dehydration, freezing and canning of fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, eggs could be undertaken. Rail and port facilities are present plus an excellent power plant, water, sewage electricity and comfortable accommodation for a large group of workers. Cambers voiced the thought that this \$20,000,000 plant, built by the taxpayers of Canada, could be used in conjunction with Canada's \$70,000,000 per year contribution to the United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Administration (UNRRA). Since the contribution was to be in goods, the candidate thought it reasonable and proper that such a project should be sponsored by the government on a cost basis.

Damage By Frost Heavy In Area

Active fall movement of apples to Montreal in this district is reported by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. During the past week several cars of bulk apples moved to vineyard plants and very few were left in common storages.

In the Oshawa-Newcastle district where most frost damage is reported it is almost impossible to estimate the damage at present as many buds which have not turned brown may be weakened so they will not set, the report states. Most of the damage in this area is said to be early varieties. Pears, plums, cherries and strawberries are also showing heavy frost damage.

Demand for potatoes is said to be strong with supplies becoming light and prices advancing during the past week. There was no cut of newcrop during the week and most stock of vegetables is new sold except for a few onions, parsnips and beets. Practically no new crop was done this week and no growth is showing on early plantings due to cool wet weather. Canning crops, transplanting of tomato plants was general last week.

Navigation Began At Harbor Today

Oshawa harbor was officially opened for the season when the collier "Coalfax" docked here early this morning and its captain, Lorne McCartney was presented with the traditional silk hat by Mayor W. H. Gifford. James Shovel, dock superintendent accepted delivery of the vessel. Also present at the ceremony were A. J. Graves, warden, Lloyd Grier, harbor master and Alderman C. Harman. The "Coalfax," owned by the Coal Carriers' Corporation Ltd. brought a load of approximately 2,500 tons of bituminous coal from Boston, N.Y., for the Dixon Coal Co. Ltd. The vessel will remain in the harbor over V-E Day.

Home Today



P.O. JOHN A. JACKSON arrived home this morning from overseas. Pilot Officer Jackson had been overseas since March, 1944, and had completed over 100 operations as a navigator. On hand to greet the thirty-year-old airman were his wife, formerly Mary Ann Roughley, and his small son, Bobby. Pilot Officer Jackson's father, Mr. Evelyn Jackson, resides in Enfers.

NAVY WILL TAKE PRECAUTIONS

Want All U-Boats Accounted for, Rear Admiral Says

HALIFAX — The Commander-in-Chief, Canadian Northwest Atlantic, Rear Admiral L. W. Murray, says no statement will be made regarding the reported order by Grand Admiral Dönitz for the surrender of German U-boats "until all U-boats are known to have been accounted for." Admiral Murray said today the fact that German warships of Copenhagen suddenly opened fire and shelled the town, leaves the Allies no reason to expect anything better from the submarines under similar circumstances.

Two Receive Minor Injuries In Collision

Mrs. Reginald J. Adams, 311 Oshawa Boulevard and her young son received minor injuries in a collision which took place between the car driven by Mr. Adams in which they were passengers and another car driven by Kenneth Schofield, Georgetown, Ontario. The collision took place at the intersection of Oshawa and Bruce Streets at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Schofield was proceeding north on Oshawa Street and came into collision with the Adams car proceeding west on Bruce Street. Schofield was arrested by officers of the Oshawa Police Department on a charge of reckless driving and was released on \$200 bail. The Adams car sustained damage to the left front door and left side of the car. The other vehicle was damaged at the left front fender, right front fender, springs and radiator.

Admits Having Liquor Illegally

Charged with possessing a quantity of liquor illegally, Thomas B. Walker, 66 King Street West, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of \$10 and costs or 10 days on each count by Magistrate F. S. Ebbs this morning. Delictive Alexander gave evidence that along with Delictive MacLean he had arrested Walker in a car parked before 173 Bloor Street East at 8:30 p.m. Sunday. They had found a bottle of liquor in the pocket of accused. Walker stated that he had paid \$1 for the small fifteen-ounce bottle of liquor.

SEEK INTERNATIONAL OFFICE
Exeter, England (CP). — Education Minister R. A. Butler said that Allied education ministers hope to establish after the war an international education office which will function in the same way as the existing International Labor Office which has headquarters in Montreal.

THE TIMES-GAZETTE

Combining The Oshawa Times and Whitby Gazette and Chronicle
VOL. 4—NO. 55 OSHAWA, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1945 PAGE THREE

Officers and Committeemen of Local 1817



Officers and committeemen of Local 1817, United Steelworkers of America, (Ontario Local 1817 division). Left to right, seated: F. S. Britton, E. H. Wicks, Clifton Lang, Karl Wrobel and Allan MacKay Sr. (Photo by Bob H. Holden, Jr.)



Officers and committeemen of Local 1817, United Steelworkers of America, (Ontario Local 1817 division). Left to right, seated: R. B. Vickery, Paul W. Smith, W. E. Wolah. Standing: M. J. Fenwick, Charles Slater, D. N. Kay and M. Wloszczkowski. (Photo by Bob H. Holden, Jr.)

LONDON IS WILD WITH JOY TODAY

Immense Crowds Await Churchill Announcement — Keep Police Busy

LONDON — The speakers of the public address systems outside Prime Minister Churchill's residence today over which he will make official announcements are being tested constantly. The police already are having difficulties with crowds of traders. London is going wild at the report that Supreme Headquarters has announced the unconditional surrender of Germany. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Churchill has driven to Buckingham Palace. Previously it was announced that the King would broadcast at 3 p.m. that is 3 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on the day the surrender is announced. A life dispatch says the BBC Forces program has announced that the moment for Prime Minister Churchill's broadcast now has come very near.

Says Stalin Delayed News

York — An American newsman in London, Edward Murrow, of CBS said today that President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill were prepared today to make the official announcement of Germany's surrender at about noon, but according to Murrow, Marshall Stalin has not agreed to make the announcement and this is holding up official Three Power statement.

London — Parliamentary correspondent of the British Press Association, F. P. Stuckey, wrote today that even though the war is over, he understands that the official announcement will not come until tomorrow afternoon. Similar belief was expressed by the Parliamentary correspondent of another British agency Exchange Telegraph.

Fined \$10 And Costs Two Liquor Cases

Pleading guilty to two charges under the Liquor Control Act, Andrew Kerr, 222 Mitchell Avenue, was fined \$10 and costs or 10 days on each count by Magistrate F. S. Ebbs this morning. Ebbs was accused of having a quantity of liquor in his possession after having been prohibited from having a liquor or beer or wine permit by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario. The second charge was that he had illegal possession of a liquor permit after having had his liquor privileges cancelled by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

Mr. Morgan, in speaking to sentence, stated that accused was a discharged veteran of this war and had an injury which had caused him to ask for a transfer at his place of employment and finally he had his discharge. At the request of counsel for the accused,

LINKS THROAT TO EAR

The middle ear is connected with the throat by the Eustachian tube.

KNOX

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Service of Thanksgiving For Victory

TUESDAY, MAY 8
8 P.M.

ONE PARTY CANNOT CLAIM EXCLUSIVE REPRESENT LABOR

W. R. Cambers Gives Reasons for Non-Partisan Positions

(Continued)
"No one party can claim to be the exclusive representative of the trade unions," W. R. Cambers, (Labor) provincial candidate in Ontario riding told the Tool, Die and Maintenance Council of the United Automobile Workers at its meeting in the U.A.W.A. hall on Sunday. The Labor nominee quoted records of the 1943 convention of the Canadian Congress of Labor, indicating there was considerable opposition to the partisan position of the Political Action Committee of the Congress. Cambers stated representatives of 130,000 trade unionists opposed the idea that the OCP was the only medium for political action.

He gave as his reason for the support of a non-partisan position: (1) that only a small portion of union membership were members of any political party and this small portion was distributed among various political parties; (2) that the proposed basis of affiliation with the OCP was so narrow that it smacked of "faction without representation"; (3) that the proposal to use the forces of the labor movement to elect a political party rather than to concentrate the full strength of the movement on the solving of the workers problems was a contradiction of the purpose for which trade unions were founded; (4) that only the party in power could grant Labor's needs and to the Labor actively to a party that only hoped to attain this position would postpone indefinitely the attainment of Labor's present needs. The Labor candidate pointed to the "rule" of the OCP on several occasions to entertain the idea that a local unionist should represent the riding. He said he wondered how any organization which claimed

Home From Front



CSM. FRANK YOUNG, Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Young, 255 Eglar Avenue, who arrived home last night after serving overseas for nearly five years. A member of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry Regiment, he took part in the Dieppe raid, being mentioned in dispatches for bravery there, and went to France last September. In June, 1943, he married an English girl, the former Ellen Dugan, London, England.

to speak for labor could be so unthinking of labor's desires in this respect. Referring to the statement which existed under the Drew regime Cambers called for a coalition government in the solving of postwar problems. "We must," he said, "direct people to support good legislation regardless of what party introduced it."

TRUCK TAKES FIRE
Minor damage was caused when a fire broke out in a Martin Transport truck driven by Ernest Laying at 8:37 a.m. today. The truck was at Bond's Service Station, King Street West, when the fire occurred. The cause of the blaze was deemed to be a leaky gas line. The fire was put out by the fire department in a matter of five minutes.

GARTON COACH LINES Announces NEW TIME TABLE

| WEEK DAY SCHEDULE | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|-------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Light Type A.M. — Heavy Type P.M. | | | | | GOING WEST | | | | |
| Rowanville | Prestonvale | Oshawa | Whitby | Base Line | Hospital | Ajax | Rowanville | Prestonvale | Oshawa |
| 8:30 | 6:15 | 6:25 | 6:40 | 6:55 | 7:10 | 7:25 | 11:30 | 11:20 | 11:15 |
| 9:00 | 7:00 | 7:10 | 7:25 | 7:40 | 7:55 | 7:50 | 12:00 | 12:00 | 11:55 |
| 9:30 | 7:30 | 7:40 | 7:55 | 8:10 | 8:25 | 8:20 | 12:30 | 12:30 | 12:25 |
| 10:00 | 8:00 | 8:10 | 8:25 | 8:40 | 8:55 | 8:50 | 1:00 | 1:00 | 1:00 |
| 10:30 | 8:30 | 8:40 | 8:55 | 9:10 | 9:25 | 9:20 | 1:30 | 1:30 | 1:30 |
| 11:00 | 9:00 | 9:10 | 9:25 | 9:40 | 9:55 | 9:50 | 2:00 | 2:00 | 2:00 |
| 11:30 | 9:30 | 9:40 | 9:55 | 10:10 | 10:25 | 10:20 | 2:30 | 2:30 | 2:30 |
| 12:00 | 10:00 | 10:10 | 10:25 | 10:40 | 10:55 | 10:50 | 3:00 | 3:00 | 3:00 |
| 12:30 | 10:30 | 10:40 | 10:55 | 11:10 | 11:25 | 11:20 | 3:30 | 3:30 | 3:30 |
| 1:00 | 11:00 | 11:10 | 11:25 | 11:40 | 11:55 | 11:50 | 4:00 | 4:00 | 4:00 |
| 1:30 | 11:30 | 11:40 | 11:55 | 12:10 | 12:25 | 12:20 | 4:30 | 4:30 | 4:30 |
| 2:00 | 12:00 | 12:10 | 12:25 | 12:40 | 12:55 | 12:50 | 5:00 | 5:00 | 5:00 |
| 2:30 | 12:30 | 12:40 | 12:55 | 1:10 | 1:25 | 1:20 | 5:30 | 5:30 | 5:30 |
| 3:00 | 1:00 | 1:10 | 1:25 | 1:40 | 1:55 | 1:50 | 6:00 | 6:00 | 6:00 |
| 3:30 | 1:30 | 1:40 | 1:55 | 2:10 | 2:25 | 2:20 | 6:30 | 6:30 | 6:30 |
| 4:00 | 2:00 | 2:10 | 2:25 | 2:40 | 2:55 | 2:50 | 7:00 | 7:00 | 7:00 |
| 4:30 | 2:30 | 2:40 | 2:55 | 3:10 | 3:25 | 3:20 | 7:30 | 7:30 | 7:30 |
| 5:00 | 3:00 | 3:10 | 3:25 | 3:40 | 3:55 | 3:50 | 8:00 | 8:00 | 8:00 |
| 5:30 | 3:30 | 3:40 | 3:55 | 4:10 | 4:25 | 4:20 | 8:30 | 8:30 | 8:30 |
| 6:00 | 4:00 | 4:10 | 4:25 | 4:40 | 4:55 | 4:50 | 9:00 | 9:00 | 9:00 |
| 6:30 | 4:30 | 4:40 | 4:55 | 5:10 | 5:25 | 5:20 | 9:30 | 9:30 | 9:30 |
| 7:00 | 5:00 | 5:10 | 5:25 | 5:40 | 5:55 | 5:50 | 10:00 | 10:00 | 10:00 |
| 7:30 | 5:30 | 5:40 | 5:55 | 6:10 | 6:25 | 6:20 | 10:30 | 10:30 | 10:30 |
| 8:00 | 6:00 | 6:10 | 6:25 | 6:40 | 6:55 | 6:50 | 11:00 | 11:00 | 11:00 |
| 8:30 | 6:30 | 6:40 | 6:55 | 7:10 | 7:25 | 7:20 | 11:30 | 11:30 | 11:30 |
| 9:00 | 7:00 | 7:10 | 7:25 | 7:40 | 7:55 | 7:50 | 12:00 | 12:00 | 12:00 |
| 9:30 | 7:30 | 7:40 | 7:55 | 8:10 | 8:25 | 8:20 | 12:30 | 12:30 | 12:30 |
| 10:00 | 8:00 | 8:10 | 8:25 | 8:40 | 8:55 | 8:50 | 1:00 | 1:00 | 1:00 |
| 10:30 | 8:30 | 8:40 | 8:55 | 9:10 | 9:25 | 9:20 | 1:30 | 1:30 | 1:30 |
| 11:00 | 9:00 | 9:10 | 9:25 | 9:40 | 9:55 | 9:50 | 2:00 | 2:00 | 2:00 |
| 11:30 | 9:30 | 9:40 | 9:55 | 10:10 | 10:25 | 10:20 | 2:30 | 2:30 | 2:30 |
| 12:00 | 10:00 | 10:10 | 10:25 | 10:40 | 10:55 | 10:50 | 3:00 | 3:00 | 3:00 |
| 12:30 | 10:30 | 10:40 | 10:55 | 11:10 | 11:25 | 11:20 | 3:30 | 3:30 | 3:30 |
| 1:00 | 11:00 | 11:10 | 11:25 | 11:40 | 11:55 | 11:50 | 4:00 | 4:00 | 4:00 |
| 1:30 | 11:30 | 11:40 | 11:55 | 12:10 | 12:25 | 12:20 | 4:30 | 4:30 | 4:30 |
| 2:00 | 12:00 | 12:10 | 12:25 | 12:40 | 12:55 | 12:50 | 5:00 | 5:00 | 5:00 |
| 2:30 | 12:30 | 12:40 | 12:55 | 1:10 | 1:25 | 1:20 | 5:30 | 5:30 | 5:30 |
| 3:00 | 1:00 | 1:10 | 1:25 | 1:40 | 1:55 | 1:50 | 6:00 | 6:00 | 6:00 |
| 3:30 | 1:30 | 1:40 | 1:55 | 2:10 | 2:25 | 2:20 | 6:30 | 6:30 | 6:30 |
| 4:00 | 2:00 | 2:10 | 2:25 | 2:40 | 2:55 | 2:50 | 7:00 | 7:00 | 7:00 |
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| 6:00 | 4:00 | 4:10 | 4:25 | 4:40 | 4:55 | 4:50 | 9:00 | 9:00 | 9:00 |
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| 7:00 | 5:00 | 5:10 | 5:25 | 5:40 | 5:55 | 5:50 | 10:00 | 10:00 | 10:00 |
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| 3:30 | 1:30 | 1:40 | 1:55 | 2:10 | 2:25 | 2:20 | 6:30 | 6:30 | 6:30 |
| 4:00 | 2:00 | 2:10 | 2:25 | 2:40 | 2:55 | 2:50 | 7:00 | 7:00 | 7:00 |
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| 5:30 | 3:30 | 3:40 | 3:55 | 4:10 | 4:25 | 4:20 | 8:30 | 8:30 | 8:30 |
| 6:00 | 4:00 | 4:10 | 4:25 | 4:40 | 4:55 | 4:50 | 9:00 | 9:00 | 9:00 |
| 6:30 | 4:30 | 4:40 | 4:55 | 5:10 | 5:25 | 5:20 | 9:30 | 9:30 | 9:30 |
| 7:00 | 5:00 | 5:10 | 5:25 | 5:40 | 5:55 | 5:50 | 10:00 | 10:00 | 10:00 |
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| 10:00 | 8:00 | 8:10 | 8:25 | 8:40 | 8:55 | 8:50 | 1:00 | 1:00 | 1:00 |
| 10:30 | 8:30 | 8:40 | 8:55 | 9:10 | 9:25 | 9:20 | 1:30 | 1:30 | 1:30 |
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INVASION FIFTH LANDING OF WAR FOR CANADIANS

Men Covered Selva With
Glory Turning Caen
Hinge

BY THE CANADIAN PRESS

The hard-bitten Canadian Army under Gen. H. D. G. Crerar fought over some of northwestern Europe's most difficult terrain—the canals of Belgium and Holland's sudden acres—in the Allied drive to smash Germany.

From the time the first Canadians landed in England in 1939 the Dominion's land forces were trained for one specific operation—western Europe—and from D-Day to Germany's collapse they showed the value of their training. But it was scarcely possible the nightmare conditions under which they often battled had been foreseen.

Nor had it been visualized that the Canadian force would be split—two divisions going to Italy to wage a long drawn-out campaign, slated at numerous times after the 1st Canadian Division, which landed in Sicily in July, 1943, fought up the Italian boot and was joined later by the 8th (armored).

The European invasion which the world awaited so long was the fifth landing of the war for the Canadians. In addition to Sicily and Italy, they had been in Spitzbergen and Diego.

On June 6, 1944, 3rd Division unit stormed ashore at Bernières, Courseulles and St. Aubin on the Normandy coast of France. Later the 2nd Infantry and 4th (armored) Divisions and 2nd Armored Brigade were sent to Normandy, forming part of the 1st Canadian Army under command of Gen. Crerar, which also included British divisions, and for a time, Belgian and Netherlands brigades and a United States division.

Canadian airborne units also landed on D-Day with a British airborne division east of the Orne River and helped to hold a bridge-

head across the river until the British-Canadian forces crossed from the west.

Capture of Caen
From the coast, the Canadians struck south to take Caen, July 7, which involved some of the hardest fighting up to then.

The Canadian role, in co-ordination with British troops, was to take Caen while the Americans executed a wheeling movement south through Brittany, then across to France. Smashing of strong German positions south of Caen for the break-through to Falaise in August followed and then the Canadian co-operated with the Americans in springing traps on the German 7th Army at Falaise and Trun. From Caen the Canadians fanned out south, southwest and southeast on the Orne valley to take Falaise August 17. They wheeled east through Trun, Meulan and Bernay and northward, the Seine as British and other formations of the 1st Canadian Army cleaned up the coast from the Orne to the mouth of the Seine.

Once the Germans' Caen and Falaise hinge positions were broken, the 1st Canadian Army was given the job of cleaning up the Channel coast and the North Sea coast of Belgium on the Allied left flank to open the Channel Ports and thus step up the flow of supplies to the Allied armies.

Rouen was captured August 31, and the next day Canadians took revenge on the Germans by walking into Dieppe, scene of the heaviest individual Canadian casualty list of the war when the August 19, 1942 raid ran into withering German fire.

With Polish troops the Canadians took Abbeville, September 4, and British troops of the 1st Canadian Army captured Le Havre a week later. After crossing the Somme River, the Canadians cleared the Pas de Calais department with its hundreds of robot-bomb launching platforms, then struck into Belgium capturing Dinant and Ostende (October) September 8, Zebruges and Antwerp.

By the end of September, Canadian Army forces also were fighting in the Antwerp area. **Attack on Antwerp**
After taking Boulogne, September 20, and Calais, October 1, the Canadians fought for the greatest prize of all—the port of Antwerp. British armored columns had entered the city in September and early in October Canadians cleared the port area but Antwerp is an inland port 50 miles up the winding river Scheldt and a force of 40,000 Germans were left behind on the Scheldt coast to deny its opening as long as possible.

A three-pronged operation developed. The Canadians struck first on the Leopold Canal in Belgium and liquidated 1,500 Germans. Other Canadians hit along the south side of the Scheldt and others, north of Antwerp, swung along the opposite side of the river, probing along the causeway leading to St. Vloelands Island.

The battle of canals of the crossings of advances through flooded areas and over dead flat

Supreme Commander



GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe, at whose headquarters the unconditional surrender of all German forces in Europe was signed at 11 minutes before 3:00, French Time, this morning. He directed the preparations for the invasion of Normandy and the conduct of the campaign in Western Europe which brought the Nazis to their knees.

land where there was no ground for artillery observation ranged for a month. Tanks could not be used.

Casualties were heavy in what Field Marshal Montgomery called the first operation of the Western 000 casualties," the Prime Minister Churchill told parliament there had been approximately 40,000 British and Canadian casualties in the drive into Holland and Germany.

"In these operations, including the storming of the (Scheldt) Island of Walcheren which contained great feats of arms, the British and Canadian forces suffered about 40,000 casualties," the Prime Minister said November 29, 1944.

With the Scheldt cleared and Antwerp open to Allied shipping, the Canadians entered upon a three-month period of static warfare, which ended February 8 when the 1st Canadian Army launched an offensive southeast of Nijmegen against the northern end of the Siegfried Line.

Kieve, the line's northern anchor, fell four days later and Canadian troops, campaigning in flooded land at the northern end of the sector were dubbed "water rats" by a divisional commander because of the amphibious nature of the warfare.

Years of Training
The day of action in western Europe was long in coming. The last recent months—even years—of tedious, constant training. During the last eight months before D-Day intensive combined-operations training prepared them for opposed landing on an enemy beach.

dozen practice assaults were made

in a stretch of England's shoreline. When the first Canadian contingent landed in 1939 they went into training at Aldershot, preparing to go into the line with the British expeditionary force.

They never left there for the German panzers smashed through Flanders and northern France. The Canadians went to Bres and for a few hectic days moved on to Paris and then were ordered out by the B.E.F. straggled back to Dover.

After standing guard in Britain against a possible German invasion which never materialized, Canadian units were chosen for the successful and unopposed raid on Spitzbergen in the summer of 1941. There was nothing more for them until August 19, 1942, when most of the 2nd Division went to Diego and fought for eight hours on the beaches, suffering very heavy casualties but providing the combined operations background for great landings to come.

During the winter of 1942-43 some Canadians were attached to the 1st Army in Tunisia for battle experience. Then, in the spring, the 1st Division sailed from England to join the 8th Army in the assault on Sicily. In their first real campaign they proved the value of their long training and their record in Sicily was as good as that of any division.

With Sicily behind them they went on to Italy and with a British division spearheaded the 8th Army attack across Messina Strait, the first Allied landing on the mainland of Europe.

In Italy, Canadians were in the long march from the extreme south into the north from beginning to

end. Their first major battle was fought around the Moro River and in Ortona in late 1943. In the spring of 1944 they shared in the breakthrough of the Gustav and Hitler Lines that led to the capture of Rome and in the autumn they spearheaded 8th Army forces smashing the Gothic Line near the Adriatic coast, beating through to the Lombardy plain. From there in December they ploughed into the stern battle around the Naviglio Canal and in the boggy country between Ravenna and Lake Comacina, which culminated in a long period of static warfare along to that which he felt them for weeks after clearing Ortona.

Chicago Goes In For Sight-Saving

Chicago, May 7.—(CP)—Children with defective vision are keeping pace with east-eyed youngsters in Chicago's public schools.

Children whose sight has deteriorated to the danger point are put in special sight-saving rooms. There they study with a minimum of eye strain, and learn how to conserve or improve their vision.

Everything in these rooms seems unusual. The walls are painted a soothing green and light floods through huge, studio-sized windows. Movable desks are shifted about so the light always comes over the student's left shoulder. Adjustable desk tops are fixed at each pupil's reading range. Blackboards are soft green, yellow chalk is as thick as butter and writing paper is built colored. Books are set in large, 24-point type and wall maps are big, simple, heavily lined.

Typical of the departments set up within various regulation elementary and high schools are two rooms at the Bell School. In one are lots of the first through fourth grades. Some have their string eyes covered with a patch. Each desk, and thus struts, the weak eye.

Special Typewriters
In the other room are older boys and girls. Using the touch system, they poke out their written lessons on typewriters equipped with oversize letters. When their eyes tire, they rest.

Their condition is checked and rechecked. Of the 317 scholars placed in the special rooms in the three most recent semesters, 85 fared well enough to graduate and 72 recovered sufficiently to return to their regular classes.

Trained teachers instruct the sight-savers in the special rooms but they reside in their regular class rooms. They also eat and play with their normal schoolmates.

Do they feel handicapped?
"No," an overseas report. "They think they're privileged."

ECENTRIC BUT WEALTHY

London. (CP)—Emily Wrenshaw, 25, described at a coroner's inquest as "possessing of a character" because of her eccentricities, was found dead in her house. It was learned after her death from natural causes that she had shares worth about £20,000 (\$135,000).

CANDID PORTRAITURE

London. (CP)—West End photographers say many society women now are trying to enable the pin-up girls by being photographed in the nude. Sometimes they pay 15 guineas (\$70) for a single picture to send to husbands and friends.

BUY BONDS INVEST IN THE BEST

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- ★ **\$10,000 IN CASH WILL BE PAID TO YOUR FAMILY** at the end of the monthly income period.
- ★ **IF LIVING AT AGE 65—and your family no longer needs "Protection"** you may exchange your policy for a substantial sum in cash which will add to your own independence.
- ★ **MARRIED MEN WITH YOUNG FAMILIES** find this plan guarantees income long enough to see the children through school—and also provides funds so that the mother need not be a burden upon her children later on...
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TAKE A TP FROM NATURE...

THE BEAVER
ARCHITECT, ENGINEER AND BUILDER

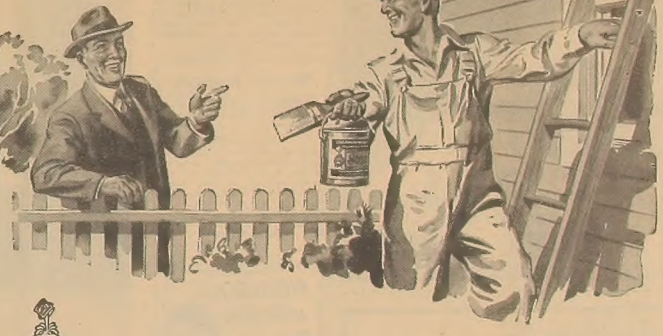
THESE GREAT CANADIANS ARE GENIAL, GOOD-NATURED NATIVES OF OUR WOODS AND STREAMS. THEY LIVE IN GROUPS OR COLONIES, FELL TREES, AND BUILD DAMS. THEIR BUILDING INGENUITY IS ONE OF THE MARVELS OF NATURE.



THROUGH BUYING AND HOLDING VICTORY BONDS, WE TOO CAN BUILD—WE CAN MAKE PLANS TO HAVE THE MANY GOOD THINGS IN STORE FOR US WHEN THIS WAR IS WON.



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Yes, neighbour! A Sherwin-Williams Finish is beautiful. Yet you can't tell much about a paint's quality simply by looking at it. The real value behind Sherwin-Williams Paints is the long-lasting protection they give you that makes them, in the long run, the most economical paints you can buy.

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pre-war years, you can count on your Sherwin-Williams Dealer to sell you only the best paints and varnishes. He is still able to meet your painting and decorating requirements, and is ready to help you with expert advice. Ask to see his Paint & Colour Style Guide before you paint or decorate. Why not see your friendly Sherwin-Williams Dealer to-day!

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SGT. PILOT J. H. KIRBY



CPL. GORDON E. STIRE



PTE. R. F. SMITH



CPL. C. J. ROUT



TPR. ED. A. TENNANT



P/O J. W. ELLIOTT



PARATRO. 'MARTY' REYNARD



W/CMR. HAROLD W. KERLEY



W/CMR. LLOYD CHADBURN



LIEUT. JOE DWYER



SGT. RALPH MECHIN



PTE. JOHN CHAPMAN



PTE. ALBERT 'RED' TILSON



SGT. ROBERT W. OGSTON



M/S JIM MOON



F/O L. B. CARSON



F/O GEORGE SCOTT



GNR. JOHN R. BARTON



PTE. IRVINE A. SCOTT



PTE. J. J. WANNAMAKER



SGT. GERALD EDMONDSON



LIEUT. ANGUS MACINNINN



CPL. RICHARD FOWLER



F/O DOUGLAS ELLIOTT



A/C F. W. BOURNE



C. BRUCE STILES



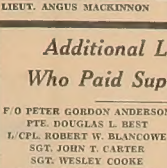
TPR. BERT E. ASHBY



L/BDR. LLOYD GOSSE



F/S G. D. TORRET



W.O. CLAIRE K. MORROW



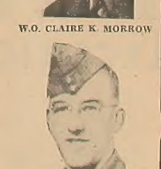
PTE. JOHN FARRER



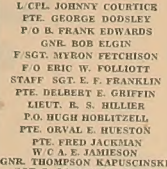
CPL. JOHN FROLIS



MAJOR F. E. SOUTHEY



TPR. M. A. KRASUTSKY



SGT. NORM. K. DRUTON

Additional List of Those Who Paid Supreme Sacrifice

F/O PETER GORDON ANDERSON
PTE. DOUGLAS L. BEST
CPL. ROBERT V. BLANOWE
SGT. JOHN T. CARTER
SGT. WESLEY COOKE
L. CPL. JOHNNY COURTICE
PTE. GEORGE DODDLEY
P/O B. FRANK EDWARDS
GNR. BOB ELGIN
F/SGT. MYRON FETCHISON
F/O ERIC W. FOLLIOTT
STAFF SGT. E. F. FRANKLIN
SGT. DELBERT E. GRIFFIN
LIEUT. R. S. HILLIER
P.O. HUGH HOBLETT
PTE. ORVAL E. HUETSON
PTE. FRED JACKMAN
W.C.A.E. JAMIESON
GNR. THOMPSON KAPUSINSKI
SGT. F. GORDON KENNEDY
SGT. GEORGE F. C. LINDSAY
PTE. HARVEY MAHAFFY

SGT. JOHN A. MATTHEW
CPL. THOMAS A. MENEELY
SGT. JOHN T. MORRISON
CPL. FRED MURRAY
P.O. GEORGE E. NALLY
CPL. JOE NORTON
PTE. A. P. POWLESS
SGT. JAMES D. M. SPEARS
SGT. MORLEY SPENCELY
PTE. WILLIAM THOMAS
PTE. NORMAN THOMPSON
L. CPL. ROY W. VIRTUE
W.O. FLOYD B. WATSON
PTE. JOHN A. WATSON
LIEUT. JOHN D. WILLIAMS
PTE. JACK F. WILSON
SGT. JOHN WILSON
SGT. SIDNEY A. WILSON
TPR. WILLIAM J. WRIGHT

Air Power Has Played Eminent Part In Victory

OTTAWA—The world well knows that Canadian Air Force pilots, how greatly air power contributed to our victory in Europe. Expressing pride in the achievements of the R.C.A.F., Colonel Gibson asserts that in their devoted performance to duties Canadian airmen had helped to remove a great shadow from the face of the earth.

Col. Gibson said that at the outbreak of the war the numerical strength of the R.C.A.F. was small. However, in the concluding stages of the war against Germany the Canadian Air Force grew to the point where its fighting strength contributed a most significant part of the total weight of the Allied air power.

LIST OF QUALIFICATIONS
The Times-Gazette was informed this afternoon that all four candidates in the provincial election in Ontario riding have filed their qual-

ification papers with the Returning Officer, R. D. Humphreys. This ensures that the names of T. K. Creighton, K.C., Arthur Williams, W. R. Chambers and Dr. W. M. Gifford will all appear on the ballot for the active service vote. Major MacBrien, Progressive Conservative, Rev. Dr. R. L. McTavish, C.C.P., and W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., have all filed their qualifications for the federal election.

BRITAIN PLANNING HUGE FLYING BOAT

LONDON, May 7. (CP).—Blackburn Aircraft Company has plans for the largest flying-boat ever built in Britain. The six-engined aircraft would weigh 130 tons—more than six times as much as the R.A.F.'s Sunderland—and have a wing span of 232 feet. It would carry up to 160 passengers or 90,000 pounds of freight.

Top speed would be more than 300 miles an hour and normal cruising speed 200 miles at 15,000 feet. A pressurized cabin would be provided for passenger comfort.

Try a classified advertisement for quick results!

CONTINUE CONVOYS DESPITE LOSSES

Nazi Attempt to Block St.
Lawrence Doomed
to Failure

By HAROLD FREEMAN
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

MONTREAL—(CPI)—In one summer of intensive action, German submarines pulled up a score of 30 merchant ship sinkings in the St. Lawrence and its approaches but failed in their primary objective—a failure that became completely evident the following summer.

It was during the 1942 St. Lawrence season that Canada's inland waterway saw its heaviest onslaught, with the U-boats aiming either at closing the waterway to ocean shipping or forcing diversion of a large number of escort vessels from the vital Atlantic convoys.

Achievement of either aim would have been a real German victory. Closing of the river and Gulf would have placed an additional strain on already-jammed rail lines to the Atlantic coast with a consequent slowing of the flow of men and materials overseas; while diversion of too many fighting ships to the St. Lawrence might have meant loss of the battle of the Atlantic, then in its critical stage.

Neither thing happened. The St. Lawrence convoys went through on schedule despite losses, and the handful of escorts that could be spared to guard them gave the ships a rough ride. The price the U-boats paid is not definitely known—but there wasn't a ship that participated in that summer of action whose crew wasn't convinced their vessel would at least one kill.

The "St. Lawrence Squadron" as they called themselves, was made up of a few corvettes and Bangor-class minesweepers like Weyburn, Charlottetown, Drummondville, Yegreville and Chelabasco, converted yachts such as Elk and Racoon, and the little Patrolles, then making their debut.

They were always at sea except when refusing or getting the minimum of repairs necessary to keep them moving. Week after week they ran the convoys from Rimouski, Que. to Sydney, N.S., and back again, with attacks developing sometimes in the river itself, and sometimes in the Gulf or its approaches.

The escorts were always on the

defensive because of their small number. The time was to come when they could carry the battle to the enemy but that time was not yet, and "safety of the convoys" was the motto. Many a fighter ship that summer turned back in disgust from a promising attack because she was being led too far away from the fat merchantmen she had to protect.

Ironically, too, the overworked ships were handicapped by the multitude of sub reports turned in by ardent shore-watchers. The river residents did their best, but they just had no training and their efforts were complicated by the fact that the Patrolles, in a half-light or any kind of a heavy sea, looked like nothing on earth so much as submarines breaking up.

All that was changed by the following summer. By that time, the material, organization and trained personnel were available for the combined Oaase operations in which ships, aircraft and the shore watching "Guetteurs" joined in readiness to spot and kill enemy U-boats or plane. The subs were beaten to a standstill, before they started, and no ship was lost.

Not all the ships of the St. Lawrence Squadron lived to see the end of the fight. Charlottetown and Racoon went down under enemy attack in those same waters. Weyburn caught a bomb in the Motor Terrace, and Chelabasco, leader of the Bangor, was sunk in a collision in the river area the following year.

Perhaps most indicative of the great difference between the two summers is the case of the Provins Lenox. That \$400,000 British freighter was torpedoed in 1942 in the brightness of a mid-day July sun, and the escorts didn't get a really good contact with the attacker. The Lenox was beached and then broke in two off Grand Valley, apparently a total loss.

By 1943, the two halves of the Lenox had been converted into armed look-out posts, and all through the following summer she continued her useful role in guarding the river. She still lies at Grand Valley—symbol of the failure of Nazi plans for the St. Lawrence.

CHIEF TEXTILE FIBRES

The principal textile fibres are wool, cotton, silk, flax, and rayon. Wool is the oldest and goes back to pre-historic times. Cotton was produced nearly 4,000 years ago, and then from flax was woven in Egypt at a still earlier date. Silk was produced in China over 3,000 years ago, while rayon, the baby textile, was first produced commercially only sixty years ago.

About 2500 B.C. Semites settled in Palestine from Arabia.

WOMEN MAINTAIN INDUSTRIAL PACE

Left Home to Learn Many
Strange New
Skills

By JEAN THOMPSON
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

For every fighting man on the battlefield or the high seas, the second Great War demanded 17 workers in home factories to provide him with equipment. As the war went on and the demand for combatants increased, the "men behind the guns" in industry were in many cases women.

But the war emergency found women by the thousands at work on farms and in domestic business and industry. Men were released for war service from all kinds of jobs and their places filled efficiently by women—from young girls to the mid-aged. Voluntary services were maintained mainly by women who put in hours of spare time at Red Cross and canteen work, the care of children in day nurseries and salvage collection.

The number of Canadian women who left homes and peacetime duties to learn strange new skills in the Dominion's factories and plants was greater by far than the enlistment of women in the services. In August, 1939, there were 231,000 women employed in Canada; by October, 1943, there were 1,075,000, including war workers.

From a sprinkling in 1940, the year after war began, the number of women in war industries increased to 40,000 in June, 1941, and by March, 1942, there were 73,000. By October, 1943, the total had risen to 231,000, which meant that one out of every four persons directly or indirectly employed in making Canadian war munitions was a woman.

At one time during the war, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, said: "If I do not think we could win this war without the women."

Starting mainly as inspectors, women invaded every field of operation except those where sheer strength was a prime requisite.

They made intricate radio and electrical devices, shell fuses, parachutes and uniforms. They operated lathes and milling machines and worked in many sections of shell filling, explosive and chemical plants.

Judgment Critical

In aircraft factories women tackled the make-up of electrical wiring, riveting, welding and fitting of sub-assembling work on metal

planes, who fitting parts on wings and fuselages.

Women had to face critical judgment and overcome a considerable amount of prejudice. The jobs women did compared favorably with those done by the men they replaced for active service. For certain kinds of work requiring delicacy of touch women's hands were definer. They exhibited greater patience than men in work that demanded accurate and repetitive movements. Women were trained where necessary under the war emergency training program of the Department of Labor, set up in July, 1940, to supplement the number of trained industrial workers. More than 22,500 women were placed in industry after taking full-time industrial class training.

More than 750,000 wives and daughters of farmers by supplementing men's work helped to keep up the high level of food production. In 1943 a large group of women and girls from Alberta was moved to British Columbia for berry picking with full costs of transportation borne by the Dominion Department of Labor.

To relieve industrially employed mothers of day-time family worries the federal government in July, 1942, sponsored the day nursery scheme. A Dominion-provincial equal-cost agreement was signed by Ontario, Quebec and Alberta to include both day nurseries for pre-school children and provision of noon-day lunch and after-school supervision for children attending school. By May, 1944, there were 28 nurseries for pre-school children and 33 for school-age children.

EXPENSIVE BIRTHDAY

Southend, Eng. (CPI)—Because he celebrated his 50th birthday recently, George Nelson expects to pay out about £200 (£800). When he was 48 he sent to a number of London donors cards which said: "Keep this card until the figures of my age are reversed, and I will pay you a shilling for every year of my life." Each card now is worth 14 6s.

TIMBER FROM FINLAND

London, (CPI)—Representatives of the timber and paper controls in the ministry of supply will leave shortly for Finland to arrange for the purchase of timber and pulpwood for Britain. Shipments probably will not begin until European hostilities end.

At Last! VICTORY



YES! VICTORY IN EUROPE

ONTARIO LUMBER CO. - WHITBY

Yes Folks! It's over over there... we will ever remember the sacrifice so gallantly made by Canadians and their fighting allies... we thank God for His deliverance from these years of torture of human beings who have lived and fought for His divine principle of freedom and justice.



Victory Is Ours and Peace at Last

Today the United Nations, partners in Freedom, have triumphed over the common foe. Let us join in joyful thanks and praise God that through Him Justice and Freedom are ours so that in days to come Peace and Brotherhood will reign throughout the world.

T.G. GALE LIMITED

VICTORY IS OURS

Complete Victory has been won by our Armed Forces in the field... The once mighty German armies have surrendered... our everlasting gratitude goes to the men and women on active service who have made possible this glorious triumph of freedom for mankind.

Let Us Forget

Many homes across Canada are saddened by the loss of loved ones who laid down their lives in this great cause... May the prayers of grateful citizens throughout the Dominion comfort them in this hour... We are reminded of Winston Churchill's inspired words: "The invaders and tyrants must be made to feel that their fleeting triumphs will have a terrible reckoning, and that they are hunted men and that their cause is doomed... Let us then, Sir, address ourselves to our task, not in any way underrating its tremendous difficulties and perils, but in good heart and confidence."

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PTE. L. C. "FERRY" JOHNSON



F/O THOMAS WM. LEAHY



BDR. JAMES CALLAGHAN



PTE. G. KIMMERLEY



S/A WM. CLARENCE BURTON



PTE. WM. E. BROWN



TPE. PAUL KROWCHUK



RFM. HAROLD F. BRATLEY



PTE. GORDON H. E. KITCHEN



SGT. A. F. DEVINE



R/T PAUL ZAVITSKY



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F/O JOHN B. EATON



PTE. ERIC CHEETHAM



SGT. CYRIL WILSON



SGT. W. W. VANCE



PTE. NORMAN GRAY



PTE. DONALD ANDERSON



RFLMN. WILLIAM TAYLOR



WO. I JAMES BANNER



F/O ADRIAN F. TAILOR



PTE. NORMAN BROWN



F/O WILLIAM R. FAIR



PTE. ROBERT THOMAS MAYNE



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L/CPL. WESLEY HATCH



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CPL. ORVAL E. BROCK

FAIRYLAND AWAITS BRITISH CHILDREN WHEN PEACE COMES

Eight-Year-Olds Know All About Blackouts, Bombs and Rationing

London, May 8. (CP)—Many Britons are sceptical about the "brave new world" that has been promised for the post-war period, but for British children, the end of the war in Europe will open the doors to a veritable fairyland.

It may be some time before they're able to get right inside and have a good look at this fairyland—at least until industry returns to normal functions—but there's a lot they'll be able to see right away.

Children of six, seven and eight years of age in Britain know only of blazing street lights, of colorful love, fully decorated Christmas trees and rich candies, through what they have been told. Even to older youngsters such things are but dim memories.

For as long as they can remember, the younger children's world has been grim and somber, filled with air raid sirens, searchlights, buzz bombs, blackouts, and rationing.

In the dark days of the blitz, it sounded queer to hear children asking what lamp-posts were for, or how Canadians managed, if they didn't have any air raid shelters to sleep in. Such words as blackout, bite and coupons came to them naturally. To hear a five-year-old in a dazed shiver cock his ear and saying wilyly "Och, that's one of them" as a plane roared overhead shook Canadians newly arrived in the country.

Some of these things now are going out of the lives of the British children. They won't hear the siren any more—at least, they'll hear it only in their sleep. Blackout restrictions have been eased, and the faint glimmer of street lights has appeared. The need for repair work and power conservation restricts it to a glimmer now, but to them it's a blaze.

Toy Real Thing
The biggest thrill—apart from returning fathers, brothers and sisters—will be the arrival of toys. To British children, electric trains, tricycles, elaborate dolls, machine sets, and all the rest are just something that older people talk about, rather wistfully.

For years, the only toys available to parents have been crudely fashioned wooden articles that fell apart at the first touch. An old leather ball, resuscitated from a back closet, formed as a precious possession to the average boy.

Tell them of more elaborate toys and they look at you as a pre-war British youngster did when you mentioned buffaloes and Indian fighting. As one youngster put it, worn said by a Canadian airman what he'd like for Christmas, "I'd really like a train, but Father Christmas doesn't make them any more."

The same with candles—or sweets, as they are to the British children. The few candles allowed by wartime rationing in Britain have been poor things compared with the luscious bon-bons of peace time. Canadians, offering their home parcels to British youngsters, have more than once been affected by the look on the youngsters' faces as they lay into a chocolate bar. Wonderful one, our world exclaim, "Why, these don't taste like ours at all, do they?"

It's going to be hard to teach the children that they can sleep with the window open and no blackout curtains up, that the bomb shelter doesn't need to be at hand, that you can go into the shops and buy things without having coupons. They've learned so much in the last five and a half years that it's going to be hard to forget. A lot of it they never will forget.

NEW GLASS ABSORBS HEAT, KILLS FLIES

Birmingham, England, May 7. —(CP)—By accident, a Birmingham scientist, Dr. W. M. Hampton, has discovered a glass which kills off flies like a death ray and which, it is thought, may become standard equipment in the pest-free pantries of tomorrow.

Dr. Hampton insists that he still does not know exactly why it is that light when filtered through this glass will kill flies. He explained that he started to evolve this particular kind of glass at the request of the Admiralty who required a "non-acidic" substance to protect lighter-than-air observation craft.

The result was what Dr. Hampton termed his "A anti-fade"—a new form of rolled glass which would absorb heat rays. It had a bluish tinge, and it did just what was in the window of an abattoir.

The first test day people commented on the "red" coolness experienced beneath the windows fitted with "A anti-fade." The next day many dead flies were pulled on the floors beneath the windows.



"Sorry to bother you..."

The wards of the Military Hospital are silent. Dim night lights keep vigil over long rows of beds. In every bed a Canadian boy has taken a furlough from pain in the blessed oblivion of sleep.

As the electric clock points to midnight, the silence is broken by a flurry of movement. Doctors and nurses hurry to a bed at the far end of the ward. Screens are swiftly wheeled into place.

A few boys awake, and propped on elbows, peer through the half-light. They know the meaning of those white barriers. They know that life and death have locked in final combat.

The Padre strides quickly through the ward. As he approaches, the Doctor shakes his head and steps back. A nurse rearranges the pillows with gentle hands. Then the Padre is alone with a boy far from home. Against the white pillows his damp, curly hair looks vividly alive.

"I'm glad you came, Padre," he whispers. "Will you read me something?" Then almost as an afterthought he adds, "I'm dying..."

The Padre could only open his worn Bible and seek blindly for the 23rd Psalm:

"The Lord is my shepherd:
I shall not want..."

As the gracious words of the Psalm whisper out, the boy's lips move in unison. Then the Padre prays—a short prayer for an airman on his flight to God. Peace, like a benediction, lingers on the pallid face. After a short silence, the boy looked at the Padre.

"I'm sorry to bother you... so late at night," he murmured.

He died as the first light of dawn filtered into the hospital ward.

He died thinking of others. As you live, do you stop to think of the thousands of young men who face death daily—for you? Can your war effort compare with theirs? Can you ever say, "I think I've done enough?"

Think of these men when the Victory Bond Salesman calls on you. Yours cannot be a token purchase—it must be an all-out effort. The most you can buy is the least you can do.

• This is the true story of a young airman from Southern Alberta as told by his Padre.

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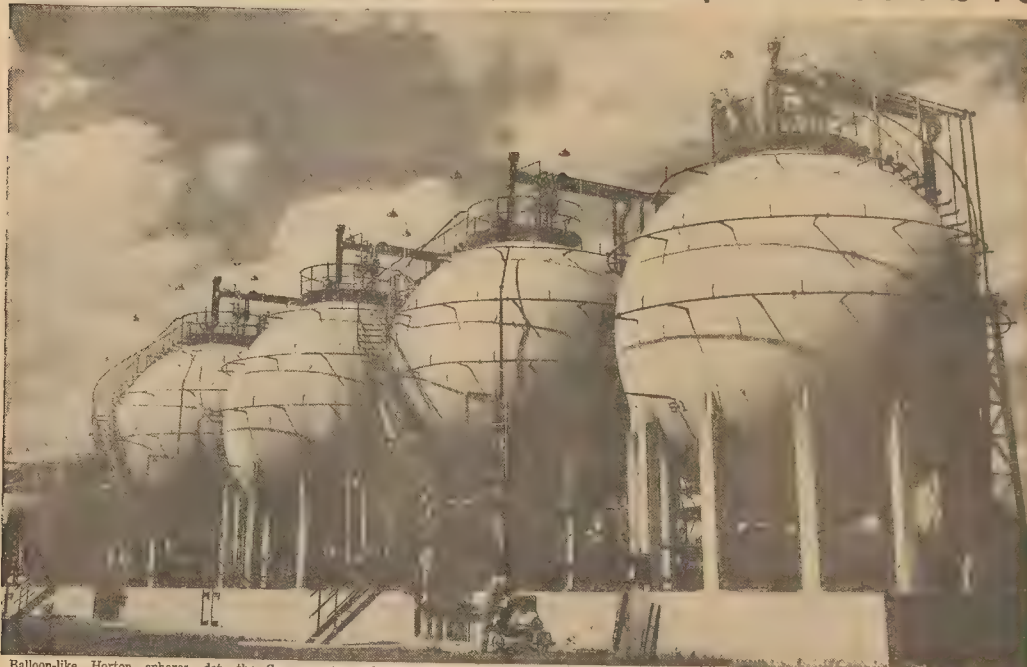
NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE



THE OBJECTIVE OF ONTARIO COUNTY IS \$4,900,000

Lets Do Even A Better Job Than Ever!

Effort Of Canada's Industry And People Towers As Peak Of Achievement



Balloon-like Horton spheres dot the Government-owned Polymer synthetic rubber plant near Sarnia, Ontario. Of inestimable value to Canada and her Allies during the war, this project will help Canada maintain her position as a great trading nation in the peace. For the first time in

history, Canada has produced, besides rubber, mercury, magnesium ingots, tin, tungsten, aviation gasoline blending agents, optical glass, new plywoods, plastics, radio equipment, textiles. During the past two years, Canada has spent more than \$8,000,000 a day on all kinds of supplies.



A quarter of the total Allied production of the Curtiss Hell Diver, heaviest and largest dive-bomber used by any American air force, is being built in Canada where 15,000 planes of all types have been produced for war.



These seven Canadian-built corvettes and minesweepers, launched at Sorel, Que., typify Canada's production of sturdy ships, fast and maneuverable. The total launchings have been well over 1,000, including nearly 500 frigates, corvettes, minesweepers and other naval vessels, 183 tugs, 360 freighters and other craft.



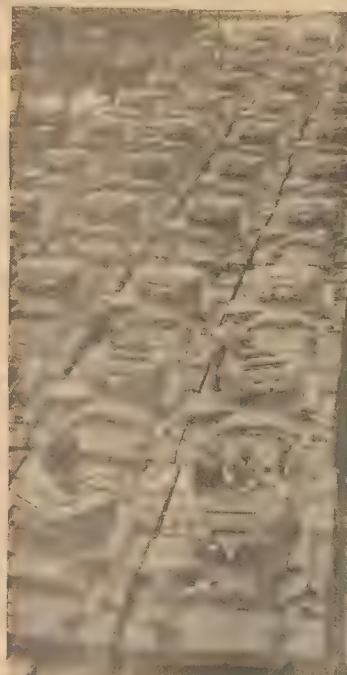
Canada's shell and ammunition production has run into fabulous figures. Our factories from coast to coast have made more than 125,000,000 heavy projectiles. Small arms ammunition production has totalled more than 4,300,000,000 rounds, enough to fire more than two bullets into every person in the world.



Long secret, the Sexton, a 25-pounder, full-tracked, self-propelled mount, brings devastation to the enemy everywhere it appears with the British and Canadian armies. Including the gun for the Sexton, Canada has made more than 70,000 gun barrels and more than 42,000 mountings since production began.



With war, the automobile industry was turned completely to the manufacture of vehicles for the services—heavy service lorries, ambulances, scout cars, gun tractors—almost every type of mechanical transport. More than 750,000 vehicles have been built, rigidly tested and delivered to the services.



More than 3,600 tanks in large variety of types have been mass-produced in locomotive shops transformed into tank arsenals. Many went, under Mutual Aid, to the Soviet armies, others saw action on every front.



ACTUAL PEACE IS STILL FAR AWAY

Many Knotty Problems Still Remain to Be Solved

By SIGRID ARNE
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

War's end doesn't bring actual peace to Europe. The continent is faced with a score of political problems which may cause sporadic fighting, and certainly the end of shooting brings to a head many problems which war-engaged diplomats have been slow-sleeping.

Poland and Yugoslavia look like the most certain boiling points, the Balkans are unsettled, other countries at least are simmering, and few can tell the situation in Germany.

Poland's future has been tangled between the Polish government set up in London, through which Britain and the United States deal, and the Polish committee for national liberation, announced late in the war by Moscow as a group on "Polish soil" which the Soviets were willing to deal.

However, the Soviets are party to the Moscow pact which said none of the Allied military would be used on the soil of other nations except to bring security, law and order.

How Russia interprets that section of the pact may affect the future not only of Poland, but of Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and maybe Austria, Czechoslovakia and parts of Germany.

The Soviets have signed a pact of co-operation with Czechoslovakia, and reports that Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and maybe Austria, Czechoslovakia and parts of Germany.

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Yugoslavia kept her King Peter, but late in the war Tito, the guerrilla leader, had the support of the big three, as opposed to Mihailovic, who led the first rebellion against the Axis, and with whom Peter's cabinet originally collaborated.

France and de Gaulle
France has her de Gaulle whose name has been a rallying cry through the war. But President Roosevelt has insisted that the French people alone, through a vote, will determine their post-war government.

Pre-invasion reports on underground opposition to the Nazis during the occupation said there was almost as much diversification as among France's political parties before the war. The militant communists formed an important group, and all promised no quarter for former collaborationists.

The British and Americans have collaborated for some years with other governments in London, whose leaders plan to return home immediately to set up at least interim governments.

Queen Wilhelmina, who has promised a people's government, will be welcomed in Amsterdam. King Leopold of Belgium, who

was held by the Germans, is expected to return to his throne. There's little doubt the Danes will be glad to keep King Christian. He proved quickly pliable about Nazi occupation terms.

And King Haakon of Norway will probably be welcomed home with a carnival that will make Norwegian his kin.

King George of Greece displayed uncertainty in 1941 with a broadcast from Egypt to Greece, promising his people a plebiscite six months after the war to determine what form of government they wish.

North of Greece lie the Balkans which were scarcely mentioned in early peace conjectures, but from which people occasionally arise that the peasant and labor parties were sick of their premier's stick enough to raise the possibility of rioting unless the people are permitted to vote to clean out the collaborationists and set up new governments.

It is war's end in Europe, but not peace—yet.

MERCHANT NAVY LOST 1,500 MEN

Canadian Seamen Saw to It Vital War Materials Delivered

By HAROLD FREEMAN
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

Montreal.—(CP)—Close to 1,500 Canadian merchant seamen lost their lives doing the biggest job in the history of the Merchant Navy of Canada.

About half of them went down with Canadian ships. The others were lost while serving on ships flying other flags of the United Nations.

Munitions Minister Howe summed up the extent of their sacrifice when he said, in February 1945, that up to that time the per cent of loss of Canadian merchant seamen was "greatly in excess of the casualties suffered by the Navy, Army and Air Force."

Canadian seamen were charged with the moving of hundreds of thousands of tons of vital war materials, and there's hardly a seaport on the globe they did not enter. Twenty-eight thousand of them did the job around the world.

They played a part in the evacuation of Dunkerque, Greece and Crete, ran the perilous waters to Murmansk, shared in the establishment of beachheads in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, and took cargoes to the Aleutians. Pearl Harbor and Australia. Finally they participated in the invasion of Europe.

About the Atlantic was their real job. They played a mighty part in pressing the Atlantic lifeline to Britain, particularly when that lifeline had worn to a fragile thread under the onslaught of U-boats and bomber. A great proportion of Canadian casualties were suffered in the Atlantic area.

Major Companies Led
Multinational of the Canadian merchant navy at the start of the war were the fleets of Canadian Pacific, Steamships and Canadian National Steamships. Both did Trojan work throughout the war and both lost heavily.

Among the C.P.S. losses were the Empress of Britain, 42,500-ton queen of the Canadian peace-time fleet; the Empress of Asia and Empress of Canada; the Montrose, while serving as an armed cruiser, and the

Australasian liner Niagara; four Beaver-class freighters.

C.N.S. lost the better part of their West India fleet: the Lady Ha-Kins, Lady Drake and Lady Somers going down in widely-scattered parts of the world. The Lady Nelson was torpedoed in harbor in St. Lucia, refloated and converted into Canada's first hospital ship.

The three Prince boats saw navy service throughout. The Prince Robert became Canada's first anti-aircraft cruiser, the Prince David a combined anti-aircraft and transport ship, and the Prince Henry an armed cruiser.

The war saw the resurrection of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, which took charge of the operation of alien ships that fell into Canadian hands through capture at sea or internment in Canadian ports. It saw, too, the formation of the Canadian Merchant Navy, a crown company that took over the 10,000-ton products of a dozen Canadian shipyards and chartered them to private companies for the transport of war cargoes.

In these developments and in the increased strength of private companies and the greatly augmented number of trained personnel has been laid the foundation of what might well become a great Canadian merchant marine of peace, capable of carrying Canadian trade to every corner of the earth.

As in the past, the fight saw the movement of Canadian Lake ships down to salt water. More than a score of these ships did yeoman service in the coastal war around the British Isles. Others were used along the United States Atlantic seaboard and a few even went into regular trans-Atlantic work.

The lakera were built for such ranging. They took a terrific beating at times from Atlantic storms, torpedoes and bombs, but they filled a gap that had to be filled when the Allied shipping pool was down to rock-bottom.

1937—City was plundered by Austrians.
1938—City was plundered by Russians.
1939—Napoleon marched into the city after the battle of Jena.

1945—Riot, continuing for a week marked Berlin's precipitation in the great reform movement of that year.

1946—The old walls were torn down, considerable suburban territory was annexed and the real development of Berlin as a world municipality was begun. Emperor William I came to power in that year, and he gave increasing freedom to the city.

1947—Municipal control of the streets was obtained and a short time later the city officials gained control of the River Spree. The opening of the city and its communications was the initial step in the development of a government setup which made Berlin unsurpassable in municipal organization. It was called "the most modern and perfectly organized city." The Spree is still an important part of the outlandish transportation network which makes Berlin the domain of Germany.

1948—The census showed a population of 1,884,946 as compared with 825,329 in 1871. This represented the city's growing participation in the expansion program of the emperor, William II.

1949—Greater Berlin was formed, including many suburban areas. 1944—With the outbreak of the First Great War, Berlin became the centre of the war program of the Central Powers.

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PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN

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KING AND QUEEN WERE INSPIRATION TO THEIR PEOPLE

Stood Shoulder to Shoulder In Gravest Periods of War

By ALLAN NICKLESON
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

London.—(CP)—The King and Queen related plans to evacuate the Royal Family to the country from London when German invasion was considered imminent back in 1940. They wanted to share the dangers and hardships with their people.

Now peace has come to Europe, and with it the revelation that probably no King, and certainly no Queen, in Britain's history has been closer to his subjects at war. The only occasions on which the Royal Standard did not fly from Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle, both within the Greater London air-raid area, was when the King was visiting his forces or inspecting war factories.

When bombs fell almost nightly on London during the blitz the King and Queen drove—sometimes in a civilian-provided automobile—to cheer the homeless amid ruins of their houses and streets filled with still-blazing debris.

Six times enemy planes damaged the Palace. Their Majesties spent many nights in a deep underground shelter while enemy planes and later flying bombs were overhead.

In one daylight raid by pilotless planes the King and Queen, watching through a window, saw the bombs fall from the raider. In another, the Queen's private apartments were wrecked. Of several thousand windows in the Palace only a few score were left unbroken. Windsor Castle, however, escaped damage from enemy action.

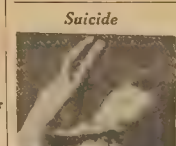
Second Danger
When the Germans indiscriminately bombed Coventry the King motored to the stricken city and walked through the streets with unexploded time-bombs lying about.

Five times His Majesty left Britain to visit his fighting men and a few days before D-day motored to the south coast to review units of the invasion armada. It was just 10 days after the first Allied soldiers splashed onto the Normandy beaches that the King was there, and he visited Holland and Belgium.

Previously he had inspected the British Expeditionary Force in France in 1939 and went to North Africa after the Allied landings, and later to Italy.

Five times the King made the 700-mile journey from London to the north to inspect the Home Fleet and led the great ships out to battle practice as they sawed an enemy who never came.

The King and Queen crossed to the Channel Islands by cruise in June 1941, to make their first inspection of the advance guard of the United States army. At various times they reviewed units of the Canadian Army which prepared so long



DR. PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS

German propaganda minister, who committed suicide with Adolf Hitler, as Berlin fell. He is pictured here haranguing Nazi followers.

In southern England for invasion and also visited R.O.A.F. squadrons in Canada at Palses.

Scores of Canadians were among the thousands of persons who received decorations from the King at regular investitures held in one of the magnificent rooms of Buckingham Palace. By the King's command everyone attending an investiture was allowed to bring two guests, so the Palace doors, guarded by the colorful Yeoman of the Guard, have been opened during the war to a greater cross-section of people than ever before.

The King, wearing uniform all most every day, kept in close touch with the day-to-day progress of the war. He had frequent conferences with Allied leaders, and especially with Prime Minister Churchill, who has lunched with the King at least once a week during his premier's career, except when one or the other was away from London.

Refusing any special privileges, Their Majesties and the Princess' half-brother and his wife, visited hundreds of war factories, inspected parades and talked to the thousands of war workers and members of the services. There was little time for relaxation but occasionally the King might be seen around Windsor Castle in a tweed lounge suit.

It was the King's hand, writing "George R.I." at the bottom of a parchment scroll of the Declaration of War at the Privy Council, which placed the nation in war. The same Royal signature on another Royal Council scroll proclaimed the defeat of Germany.

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C.W.A.C. RECORDS WAR CASUALTIES

Are Working in North Western European Theatre of War

A small detachment of the Canadian Women's Army Corps in Belgium has the task of recording all casualties in the Canadian Army in the Northwestern European theatre of war and now that the spring drive is under full momentum and the Canadians are in the thick of the action, the girls are working long hours at their duties which are painstaking and demand the acme of accuracy.

The detachment, under the command of Captain Marjorie Thaworth of Victoria, B.C., is located at an advanced records office in Belgium.

Casualty reports from units in the theatre are received at the records office by despatch and teletype and the documents are checked, and then re-checked to prevent mistakes, before being forwarded to the Canadian Military Headquarters in London for transmission to Canada.

So thoroughly and speedily that the girls' work that the Canadian forces on the continent prosper.

Additional C.W.A.C.s are employed in another branch of this records office, keeping a card index record of every man in the Canadian forces on the continent.

The girls arrived in Europe last August and they quickly took to their duties and their work has been frequently highly commended by senior officers.

The detachment includes a number of girls who enlisted in the C.W.A.C. in England. Canadians as well as British. Among the Canadians is Pte. S. Sainsbury of Redcliffe, B.C., who is visiting the Old Country at the outbreak of war with her mother and sister.

The two girls worked in a British war factory until the first C.W.A.C. draft arrived overseas when they volunteered and were accepted. The sister, Cpl. Dorothy Sainsbury, is with C.M.H.Q. in London.

Malden, Eng. (CP)—George Basson began work at the age of 13 and now, at 71, is still employed by the same firm in this Essex town.

Luton, Eng. (CP)—George Munna, 59, is believed to be England's eldest cyclist. Every week he pedals a round trip of eight miles to see a son.

London.—(CP)—The highest Polish military decoration, the Virtuti Militari, has been awarded to Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery.

London.—(CP)—Less than half the forgetful travellers who leave belongings in London Transport vehicles reclaim them.

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On this day of Victory in Europe we bow our heads in homage to all our gallant Armed Forces who had a hand in the final surrender of Germany.

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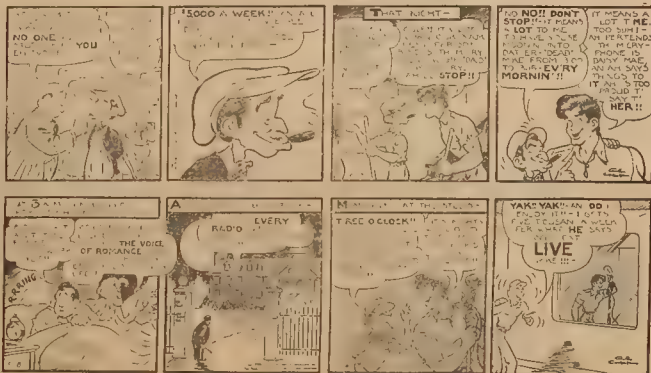
ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?

By Ti-Jos

No. 65



LIL ABNER



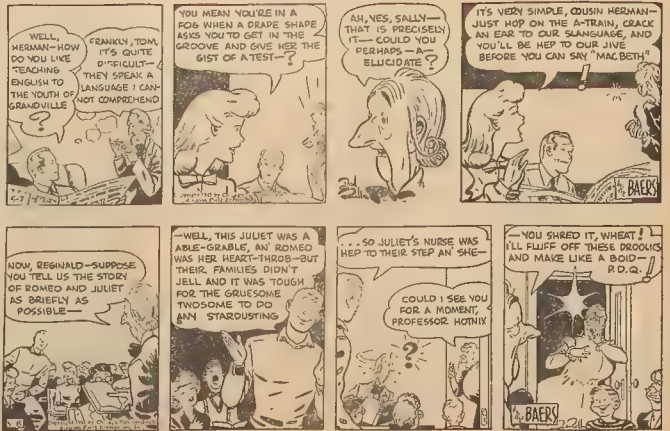
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SECRET AGENT X 9



THE TOODLES



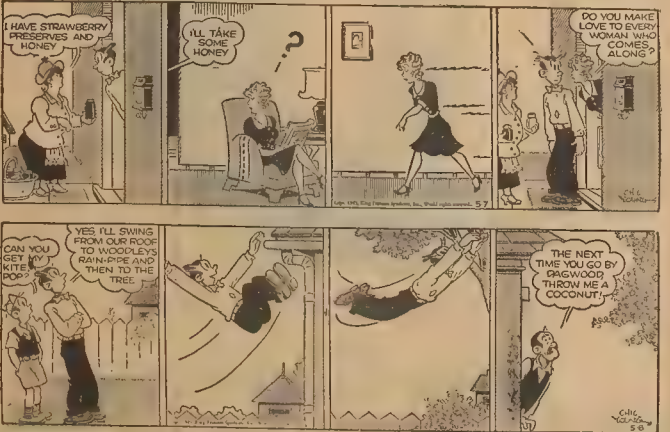
LITTLE ANNIE ROONEY



TOOTS AND CASPER



BLONDIE



*"The Lord Of Hosts
Is With Us"*

"He maketh wars to cease unto the ends
of the earth."—*Ps. 16:9.*

THE TIMES-GAZETTE

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Combining The Oshawa Times and Whitby Gazette and Chronicle

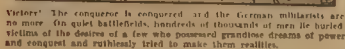
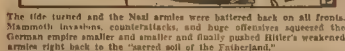
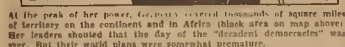
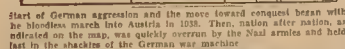
WHITBY

VOL. 4—NO. 55

OSHAWA, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1945

SECOND SECTION—PAGES 1 TO 16





You are invited to join the members of Grace Lutheran Church in a special service of praise and thanksgiving on the day that peace is declared.

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>If the news breaks between 7 a.m. and 12 noon the service will be held at 8 p.m. that day</p> | <p>If the news breaks between 12 noon and evening the service will be held at 8 p.m. the next day</p> |
|--|---|

We have prayed earnestly for victory and peace. Let us resolve now to show our gratitude to God for our answered prayers. Attend church on V-E Day!

LARGEST SINGLE TRANSPORT GROUP

Has Delivered Over 12,
000,000 Letters Without
Single Loss

By HAROLD FREEMAN
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)
Montreal, (CP). — The R.A.F. Transport Command, which grew into the world's largest single air transport service during the war years, had its foundations when a group of Canadian businessmen and officers met in 1917 to discuss the possibility of forming a Canadian air transport service. The group was known as the Canadian Air Transport Advisory Committee (CATAC) and its members included several prominent businessmen and military officers. The committee's initial focus was on the development of a Canadian air transport service, but it soon became clear that the most pressing need was for a service to transport troops and supplies to the front lines. The committee's efforts led to the formation of the Canadian Air Transport Command (CATC) in 1918, which was the first Canadian air transport service. The CATC was initially a small unit, but it grew rapidly as the war progressed. By 1919, it had become one of the largest air transport services in the world. The CATC's success was due to a combination of factors, including the leadership of its commander, Sir John S. Cunningham, and the dedication of its personnel. The CATC's operations were a testament to the Canadian people's ability to overcome adversity and to their commitment to the war effort. The CATC's legacy is still felt today, as it paved the way for the modern Canadian Air Force and the development of the Canadian air transport industry.

Just three months before the war a group of postal and aviation experts met in London to see if an all-year trans-Atlantic mail service could be established. The project was shelved because it was felt the airplane had not been developed to the stage where such a service was feasible in the winter months.

It was then that the late Sir Edward Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Morris Wilson, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, called together an all-Canadian group who, on their own initiative and using private

The 50 Hudson bombers were flown to Gander, Nfld., with an airport of the future set in a wilderness of the present. On Armistice Day, 1940, the first seven were dispatched to Britain.

First Hop Successful

The aircraft landed in Britain in the order in which they had taken off, every ship making the hop in less than 10 hours. The remainder of the 50 also made their trips without mishap, and thus was formed "Atfero," the Atlantic ferrying civilian enterprise that paved the way for a military development of

It was President Roosevelt who initiated the next step. After Attero had been in operation a few months, he wrote Prime Minister Churchill that the farcical method of observing neutrality by pulling

aircraft across the International border could be abolished and the United States was ready to deliver British-bought planes anywhere in North America. His only provision was that a military establishment be built up to take delivery of the planes.

To meet that condition Afters passed from the picture, to be replaced by the R.A.P. Ferry Command in the summer of 1941. In the 18 months that followed Ferry Command planes from Derna airport here flew regularly across the North Atlantic, developed the South Atlantic route and even pioneered a

In those days of dire need of aircraft overseas, Ferry Command was prepared to accept transport losses up to 10 per cent. Actually, by the time the 12,000th crossing was made, the overall losses were less than one-half of one per cent.

him was instrumental in developing Ferry Command from delivery of bombs to Britain to a ferry on which anything from high service personnel to Mosquito planes from tank parts to frogs. Eventually the time came when every trans-ocean plane leaving Montreal was carrying an all-up load of 60,000 pounds.

By ear 1944 the service had flown a distance equal to a return trip to the sun, had delivered 12

trip to the sun. But covered 12,000,000 letters a week without losing one, had carried thousands of pounds of vital freight and hundreds of passengers.

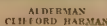
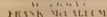
All this time, other transport routes were being developed by the R.A.F. until in 1943 the Transport Command was formed, with headquarters transferred from Montreal to London. The old Ferry Command became a part of Transport Command—a system that was literally covering the globe with its routes.

The service with the shoe-string budget of \$900,000 has had a net loss of \$100,000. The service, now, to flights from Montreal to North Africa 3,700 miles, is expected to stop regular air route in history flown by planes not even equipped with extra gas tanks.

Thus was written the answer of Canadian businessmen and the R.A.F. to the offer of 1939 who said a 2,300-mile North Atlantic route was not feasible.

CONQUERERS CONQUERED

Hitler became chancellor of Germany Jan. 30, 1933



in EUROPE

1939

1945



A TRIBUTE
from A Grateful People

TODAY we all rejoice and on bended knee let us all thank Almighty God for granting Victory to our Armed Forces . . . for the ending of the first chapter of this bloody world conflict . . . for the successful termination, we hope, for all time of the threat to the peaceful-minded and freedom-loving peoples of the world . . . Our men and women in Europe have today heard the order "Cease Fire" . . . because of their determination and sacrifice for the ideals of freedom-loving humanity many have paid with their lives. In our midst today we have many saddened homes and our thoughts and prayers are directed to them . . . we can never fully and adequately express our sympathy, but we can ever hold high the ideals for which this suffering and sacrifice was brought about . . . yes, we honor our glorious dead this day and we will, throughout the days to come, pay our tribute to them and to those who return to us by adhering to those well spoken words which will ever be to us a constant reminder of the ideals for which they served.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY"

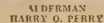
W. H. Gifford.

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P/O IAN M. HORTON

RUSSIA FOUGHT BACK FROM BRINK OF DESTRUCTION

Battle of Moscow, First Major Allied Defensive Victory

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

The Red Army's outstanding military successes have won Russia a major place in the history of the Second Great War.

Russians have won great victories—The battle of Moscow, first major Allied defensive victory; the battle of Stalingrad, turning-point of the war, and all the series of offensive thrusts that carried them from the centre of Russia to the heart of Germany.

There, too, has been the great effort—more than 500,000 square miles of home territory occupied by the Germans, cities like Leningrad, Kharkov and Sevastopol bombed and burned; principal industrial centres evacuated and richest agricultural areas devastated.

There have been the heavy losses—by their own count, more than 5,000,000 men killed, wounded or captured; by estimate, more than 20,000,000 casualties, including civilians.

Paradoxically, the war on their front, the largest land struggle in history, was the least publicized in foreign correspondence, was ever accorded to the Red Army. Soviet correspondents wrote voluminously, but little of their material was printed.

The real war was put in archives for an eventual official Soviet history of the war. Only when that has been published will the full story, or at least a substantial part, of Russia's contribution to the war be known.

Grateful For Allied Aid

Even during the war the Russian have recognized the material aid of American lend-lease, conspicuous particularly in providing the Red Army with more than half its transportation. They have acknowledged the useful effect of Allied strategic bombing in western Europe, and registered appreciation of the diversion of German forces from their front by the Allied campaign in Africa and the "Second Front" in Europe.

Throughout, however, they have insisted that the "main burden" of the European war was on their shoulders.

Their share of the war began on that apparently tranquil Sunday of June 22, 1941, when the Germans invaded Russia at dawn without declaration of war or denunciation of the 1939 non-aggression pact. The Russians eventually acknowledged that they were taken by surprise—not by the attack, but by its timing and overwhelming power.

Three huge but clumsy Russian fronts, or army groups, the north-western under Marshal Voroshilov, the western under Marshal Timoshenko and the south-western under Marshal Budenny, were unable to contend immediately with the German striking power.

By autumn of 1941 the Germans had advanced to the gates of Leningrad in the north, the approaches to Moscow in the centre and to the Don River in the south. Along that line the Red Army defence suffered.

Battle For Moscow

A gigantic battle developed for Moscow. Gen. Gregory Zhukov, the man who was to become the outstanding Russian soldier of the war, took command. Two German general offensives surged close to the Soviet capital, reaching within five miles of the city in November. In December the Red Army finally halted the enemy on the snow-battered battlefields and drove them back to a winter line.

The Germans devoted the spring of 1942 to reducing the Black Sea fortress of Sevastopol. The Russians finally took down their flag July 2 after a 250-day epic siege. The city was destroyed, but more than 30 enemy divisions were smashed.

Throughout the war the Russians willingly sacrificed cities for time. Odessa was the scene of the first

great siege, holding out for 80 days in the autumn of 1941 but planning down 18 enemy divisions.

The next great campaign began in June 1942, when the Germans launched a general offensive from the Ukraine toward the Volga. They reached that river in August and were around Stalingrad, developed the battle of the war.

With their backs to the Volga the Germans succeeded first in enclosing the Germans and then by a brilliant counter-offensive, in encircling and smashing the German Army at Stalingrad. The battle ended February 2, 1943, with the surrender of Field Marshal von Paul.

From then on the Germans were never again able to mount a successful major offensive in the east. The Russians were able to take the initiative. They started in January 1943, by breaking the siege of Leningrad, plus a corridor from the second city of Russia to Moscow.

Following the spring stalemate customary on the Eastern Front the Germans leaked out from their "Orl" bulge" towards the Russians.

They were beaten back, and the Russians started their westward drive.

Orl, Kharkov, Smolensk and a mass of lesser cities fell to the Red Army in the summer of 1943. Re-entrenched, the Russians drove forward that autumn and winter, entering pre-war Poland in January 1944, and completely liberating Leningrad during the same month.

Sevastopol was freed May 8, 1944 after a swift Red Army spring campaign in the Crimea.

After another brief spring halt in the east, the front, the Russians spring into action in June with a general offensive that carried them to the Vistula River and the gates of Warsaw. They were checked there in August but switched their drive into the Balkans.

Forcing Rumania to sign an armistice September 12, 1944, Bulgaria followed suit October 28. Finland gave up that September 19.

The greatest of all the Red Army offensives was launched January 12, 1945, with a tremendous thrust against the German lines in Poland. Warsaw was captured January 17, and the Russians smashed rapidly forward, isolating East Prussia and placing Germany proper.

Russia's "hour of retribution" had come.

ARSENAL OF WORDS OUTGROWTH OF WAR

The Second Great War has given the world a host of new words, coined in part by the needs of new mechanized warfare and, the rich, new imagery of air.

Blitzkrieg and Blitz became almost overworked terms for lightning, mobile war and bombing. Other German words that frequently appeared in the news: Panzer, armored; Leberstern, living space; Brats, substitutes.

Dunkerg, originally a geographical name, came to mean a sea-borne evacuation carried out against tremendous odds.

Quitting, one of the strongest epithets to come out of the war, meant a turncoat.

New branches of service created terms like paratroopers, CWA's, WREN's. New weapons put the combat strips to shame with rocket ships, and guns, robot bombs—sometimes shortened robots, jet-propelled planes, the LVT, LCV, LVT, for landing craft, infantry, personnel and tanks.

Slings planned such apt tags as bazooka on the rocket gun, flak and cock-ack on anti-aircraft fire, grenades, the little bogymen encountered by flares.

To "buzz" in pilot's lingo, was to fly low and fast over an airfield, barracks or city.

The familiar "okay" drew a new variation in "Roger," a response meaning "all right" or "yes, sir."

TOBRUK'S FALLS

Tobruk changed hands four times in the bitter struggle for Africa and was left a mass of rubble, its harbor choked with sunken ships.

The British chased the Italians out in January 1941, and held off Rommel's attack during an epic 17-month stand. But in June 1942, Rommel swept in successfully. Tobruk fell a fourth time, in November 1942, when Montgomery drove out the Afrika Korps and kept them on the run all the way to Tunisia.



MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN



PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL



GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Gratitude to all who served



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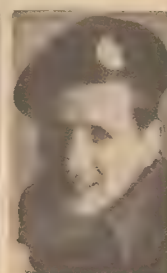
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CHURCHILL LIGHT THAT LED WORLD

Warning In 1935 Was
Voice in the Wild-
erness

BY WILLIAM STEWART
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

The world to which the light of freedom's exercise has been restored owes a debt to Winston Churchill whose payment must be on his-
torical terms.

Through the burdened years of war for self-determination for the weak and the small, the British voice of Winston Churchill has symbolized the voice of freedom as well as that of the fighting nation he led.

In some respects, the Churchill career, at times uncertain, tinged with frustration and apparently offering no guarantee of success, might present a painful comparison with the tortuous course of the conflict which was his great province ground.

Even after the First Great War during which he occupied such important posts as First Lord of the Admiralty and Minister of Munitions, few ventured to predict that Churchill would achieve world eminence.

However, a general impression that he calculated to Britain's wartime leadership from obscurity is not true. In the years immediately preceding the Second Great War, Churchill indeed was a figure to whom no resounding importance was attached. However, as Winston Churchill, Conservative M.P. for Epping, he kept himself before the British public eye with speeches which, re-read today, contain the ring of authority that has characterized his war-time utterances.

Early Warning
His voice may have been a voice in the wilderness when he wrote in October, 1936, that the folly of the French and British governments had made Hitler's success, to that date, possible, but the Germans paid enough attention to make it the basis for a formal protest to the British government.

While the perorations of his warnings were not realized, they were considered well worth publication by the newspapers and even though Churchill had to listen to accusations of "alarmism," the coolness of his personality and his unquestioned experience in public affairs assured him a hearing.

More and more attention was accorded him as the war grew closer and more people came to see its thrust. During the abdication crisis in 1936 Churchill may have gained stature in the public eye by his devoted and public support to King Edward VIII.

Churchill's name came variously before the public as a result of his fight against a proposal to scrap British warships, his new warnings about the growth of German arms, his appeal for increased armament production for emergency, his caution to Mussolini against adventure in Abyssinia and his plea for stern action when British ships were



BY HOW WINSTON CHURCHILL, P.C., M.P.,
PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN

A BRITON'S CREED

We shall go on to the end. . . We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air. . . We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be. . . We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and streets and in the hills. . . We shall never surrender, and even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this island, or even part of it, is subjugated and starving, then our Empire across the seas, armed and guarded by the British Fleet, will carry on the struggle, until, in God's good time, the new world, in all its strength and might, sets forth to the rescue and liberation of the old. . . Britain will fight the menace of tyranny for years and, if necessary, alone.

—WINSTON CHURCHILL

bombed during the Spanish civil war.

On one occasion, in 1936, he said he had to predict where Britain would stand two years from then. When the two years had passed, he was opposing the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and was telling the United States in a broadcast: "The lights are going out."

He appealed for an accord of English-speaking peoples to meet the growing threat to the democracies. He called for the formation of a National Government almost a year before Britain went to war and joined the Chamberlain government as First Lord of the Admiralty as Germany struck at Poland. By that time British newspapers

were devoting a lot of space to articles about "The Man Hitler Fears," as everyone was reminded of Churchill's warning for the five previous years.

He became prime minister in May, 1940, in response to general demand and declared Britain's policy simply would be "to wage war, by sea, land and air with all our might and with

Dismissed



Germany's dapper foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, has been dismissed according to an announcement of the new Deutsche government.

all the strength that God can give us. . .

That statement was the first of war-time Churchill speeches that have rung through the world like the note of a clarion. When Hitler's success filled the free world with gloom, the British prime minister raised hope when there was little basis for any and inspired confidence by personifying what was called "the spirit that will beat Hitler."

His tribute to the victory of "the free" in the Battle of Britain will never be forgotten and his prompt declaration of alliance with Russia when Hitler struck suddenly eastward overcame what might have been a difficult transition of public opinion.

"The Russian danger," he broadcast, "is our danger and the danger of the United States, just as the cause of any Russian fighting for his heart and home is the cause of free men and free people in every quarter of the globe."

But his defiant leadership of Britain through her "finest hour" Churchill did more to earn support for her cause than any amount of propaganda would have. His understanding of the United States strengthened transatlantic relations.

NAZI NAVY FAILED
Germany's navy dwindled steadily in the Second Great War in individual death agonies rather than in a colossal fleet engagement as at Jutland in the last war.

The Graf Spee, caught by three British cruisers after a raiding career in the South Atlantic, put into the neutral Uruguayan port of Montevideo after suffering battle damage in a 160-hour duel with her pursuers. Ordered to leave port or face internment, Capt. Hans Langsdorff blew up his 10,000-ton ship rather than risk defeat by British naval guns. Several weeks later he committed suicide.

The 31,000-ton battleship Bismarck sank the British destroyer Hood May 24, 1941, but her glory was short-lived. She was relentlessly hunted for five days and finally was sunk 400 miles off Brazil while seeking cover of Nazi land-based planes.

The 36,000-ton Scharnhorst went down off Norway Dec. 26, 1943, after trying valiantly twice to attack a Murmansk-bound convoy.

1940 BLITZ
London, after 7,000 civilian deaths and 10,000 wounded, was the least of the 1940 blitz on Britain. The Luftwaffe dropped 5,000,000 pounds of bombs on the city from an average of 400 planes during the period.

Britain's defenses forced the Nazis to change their tactics from day to night raids. On one day 183 German planes were brought down by the R.A.F. anti-aircraft fire and barrage balloons.

LAST WAR REPARATIONS
The Reparations Commission after the First Great War fixed Germany's debt to the Allied nations at 132,000,000,000 gold marks (about \$27,000,000,000 at normal exchange rates). At the end of five years (1924) when the Dawes Plan for stabilizing Germany's currency went into effect, Germany had paid \$4,405,000 marks in gold and products. The Young Plan in 1929 adjusted the debt into 59 annual payments, running to 1986, and totaling 36,188,000,000 marks.

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DASSETT'S

Jewellers

Germany's Dream of World Domination Is Shattered

By CARL C. CRANMER
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

Germany's dream of world conquest has come to a shattering end with the collapse of the Reich which Adolf Hitler endures a thousand years.

Ended is the European phase of the second Great War of the century, a war which is estimated to have cost close to \$1,000,000,000,000, one trillion dollars in money, and the lives of more than 6,000,000,000 men.

The collapse of Germany was foreboded last July 20 when an attempt was made to kill Hitler and seize power by what the dictator said was a small clique of "foolish, criminally stupid" German officers.

This revolt among Hitler's own ranks, coming almost exactly a year after the sorry lackey Benito Mussolini had been broken by the rapid advances of Russian armies in the east, the drive of the German armies in Italy, and the success of the most difficult amphibious invasion in history, the invasion of Normandy, all suggested that the German army was approaching a debacle.

At the start, the war looked to the world, grossly under-rating German preparations for the throw of a mad adventure.

It turned out that the Allies smashed victory only after half-breath escape from defeat.

Hitler opened it with a razzle-dazzle of propaganda, secret weapons, armored spearheads, battle tanks, armoured divisions, and a complete surprise.

"In this war there will be no victors and losers, but merely survivors and annihilated," Hitler threatened, and accordingly he set a pace for ruthlessness and cruelty unprecedented in modern war.

The conflict began—A war of secret battles—long silent struggle to smother his invasion fleet on the French coast, to master the submarine which imperilled the United States and never before, to crush robot bomb launching sites in France.

A war of secret weapons—in which the Allies with radar, a brand new conception of massed fleets of invasion barges, the technique of mass bombing through clouds, and a host of inventions, outdid Hitler.

War in the air—in which whole armies of millions engaged. For the first time the capitals of great nations and cores of other cities were marked for methodical destruction.

A war of cities—Leningrad, Stalingrad, Odessa, Sevastopol, Casablanca, Cherbourg—whose streets and houses were turned into a maze of fire and death. A new technique of battle in the rubble of cities developed. London was blitzed, and Berlin shattered.

A war underground between Quilings and armies of resistance, and a war of psychology in the Atlantic Charter were used to combat the Nazi ideology.

A war fought in the extremes of weather and terrain—from Africa to the Arctic, in the most desolate and inhospitable mountains.

The war saw the advent of the flying bomb and the rocket weapons, the blockbusters, rapid-firing guns which made artillery barges more intimate than ever, mass mobility of tanks and vehicles, the airborne army, the flying battlelines which made the invasion on a grander scale than ever.

All this was started about 3 o'clock on Friday morning, Sept. 1, 1939, when Germany invaded Poland.

Despite the Poles too much to declare war formally, Hitler announced only that he was answering "force with force."

With smug conceits he declared, "I am putting on the uniform (the field grey of the German Army) and I shall take it off only in victory or death."

Poland Hitler planned a blitzkrieg—a lightning war—and probably never expected that Britain and France would do more than wage a token war when they saw the uselessness of trying to save their ally.

Amazing armored spearheads sliced through the Polish cavalry divisions to the Wola (Vistula), trapped a huge army in the Kutno area west of Warsaw and another at Rudom to the south.

In 18 days Hitler boasted of victory in a speech at Danzig, though it was September 27 before Warsaw, captured to a million, was taken. Hitler claimed 300,000 prisoners.

Taking cognizance of British predictions of a long war, Hitler declared he was ready for a seven year war.

The same day Joachim von Ribbentrop arrived in Moscow and two

Directed Canada's Effort

days later concluded with Russia the fourth partition of Poland and an agreement to bring pressure upon Britain and France to make peace.

The "Phoney War" Great Britain and France served an ultimatum on Germany on September 1 and declared war on Sunday, September 3, while London hastily evacuated her children and waited breathlessly for the bombs to fall. None fell. This was the "Phoney War."

On September 3, the French announced that their army had come "in contact" with the Germans, but the French preferred to have the Germans throw themselves on the Maginot Line and struck into German territory only for a few hours and yards near Saarbrücken. Their offensive never developed.

The British were dropping leaflets on Germany all winter long as Hitler alternately threatened "total war" and held out hopes of peace.

On April 9, 1940, the war broke out with all its fury. Hitler's troops slipped into Denmark and invaded Norway by sea and air. A few gose-sloping soldiers and military band marched in and took Oslo. Soldiers hidden in the holds of previously-arrived ships seized Narvik, Bergen, Stavanger, Trondheim and other coastal points.

The British landed a few thousand men on both sides of the fjord and later at Narvik. The forces were to withdraw. On April 30, Hitler proclaimed a complete victory, and within a short time the Allied troops had withdrawn.

May 10 the first blow in the west fell on Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France. The fate of Germany would be sealed for 100 years by the outcome. Hitler told his soldiers:

"Swampy paratroopers descended on the airports near Rotterdam, the Hague and Amsterdam, seized the bridge at Maastricht, south of Rotterdam. The vaunted Dutch 'Water Line' held out for only 100 hours. Holland fell in four days.

The Nazis overwhelmed the Belgians. They then turned and rushed their columns across the vaunted Allied Canal near Maastricht.

In three days German tanks surprised the French, seized Sedan and were racing for the English Channel with their fleets of motorcycles spreading fire and terror ahead of the armored divisions.

The Germans reached the Channel at Abbeville on May 21 and King Leopold announced the surrender of his 300,000-man Belgian army on May 28.

Darkening the British epic of the war, in which a strange armada of 300 warships, ships, life and yachts rescued an army of 300,000 men from the beaches, was over by June 4.

For four years the Kaiser's army had fought to win control of the Channel ports. Hitler got them in.

In an ex. Maxime Weingart set "mountain" for tanks along the Channel. Turning south on June 1, Hitler brushed aside the vaunted French Army, the Maginot Line was turned. The French government evacuated Paris June 10, the same day Mussolini committed his "stab in the back" and sent troops into the border area of France, where they dug in without any attempt to help Hitler even up.

Taking over the French government, Marshal Petain announced on June 17, "with a broken heart," that he had been compelled to ask Hitler, as one soldier to another, for an honorable armistice.

The high point of the war—France—came at Compiègne on June 21 in the railway car where Marshal Petain had dictated peace terms to Germany in 1918, and France signed an armistice.

Gravely pleased by this revenge the "dictator of Europe" had the car visited the tomb of Napoleon.

Battle of Britain Most hopeful sons in Germany were "We're Suing Against England." Britain seemed helpless. She had lost all but a few guns and tanks. She felt back on hastily-organized home guards to fight from haystacks and hedgerows.

Justly importing hunting rifles, old tanks and First World War guns from America, Prime Minister Churchill hunched his head down between his great shoulders and declared, "We will fight on the beaches and the landing grounds, in the fields, in the streets, on the hills. We will never surrender."

It was Britain's time for blood, and sweat, and tears. Officially, 700 Spitfires and Hurricanes opposed the entire German force. British fighting planes mounting eight guns, and radar, which gave warning of coming raids, probably saved Britain in the aerial battle that lasted from August through May. But 50,000 British planes, not bombs, September 18, 1940, when the Germans lost 183 planes and were forced to switch to night bombing, has been called one of the decisive battles of the war.

Black Sea. Hitler from Berlin said the Nazis believed they would crush Russia in three to six weeks.

Smiling the German armies sliced through Russian-occupied territories of Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Karelia, Bessarabia, went across White Russia and into the Ukraine.

Before the summer campaign was done Hitler had trapped one huge Soviet army in the forests near Leningrad, reached the suburbs of Moscow, captured Kharkov, and declared "Russia never again will rise," he declared in October, launching a final assault on Moscow. Another final assault was ordered in November.

At the right time, the Russian counter-offensive was launched. The Germans were caught in the winter Russian winter in years, and the retreat along the Napoleonic road to disaster was begun.

In August, 1943, the Germans reached their high-water mark of conquest at Stalingrad, 1300 miles from Germany's eastern border, 200 miles from the Russian front on the French coast.

The second great Red Army counter-offensive began on September 22, 1943, at Stalingrad. It was under way ever since, with pauses.

Official Russian figures place Russian dead, captured and wounded at 820,000. The Germans were killed at 700,000. The Germans have claimed as high as 10,000,000 Russian casualties.

Italy The Allied invasion of Europe really began with the attack on Sicily by Gen. Eisenhower's British and American forces on July 10. Fifteen days later Mussolini was ousted in Rome—the first serious break in the Axis structure.

Striking south on September 2, after completion of a 39-day campaign in Sicily, Gen. Montgomery's troops landed on the Italian mainland. The 6th Army of Gen. Mark W. Clark landed at Salerno below Naples and the 5th Army of Gen. John P. Patton's, established a beachhead six days later, almost simultaneously with announcements of the surrender of the government of Marshal Benito Mussolini which had succeeded.

Through a bitter winter campaign, the Allies made but slow progress from Naples, fought the bloody battle of Cassino, established the beachhead at Anzio below Rome and finally on May 1 launched the offensive which carried them to Rome on June 4. The Palazzo Venezia there, Mussolini's balcony, stands was turned into a museum.

Two days after the first fall of an Axis capital, the greatest amphibious force of all time touched in Normandy. The D-day for which Allied forces had been turning out had dawned.

Untried divisions quickly proved they could beat Hitler's best veterans. Despite the strength of the German armor, the results were not long showing in Berlin.

The first 49 days after Allied forces landed in Normandy were spent in securing, enlarging and building up the beachhead. Bloody battles were fought in beating the Germans back from one hedgerow and sunken road to the next. Cherbourg, the Allied first major port in France, was taken by American troops on June 27 three weeks after D-Day after a bitter fight.

Then came the liberation of France in one of the swiftest campaigns on record. It was done from a beachhead—one of the most unusual of military feats.

While still depending on beach installations for a flow of supplies, Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley struck off July 25 for the great objective of the invasion. Bradley's U.S. 1st Army broke through at St. Lo and began throwing armored divisions westward toward the Normandy coast which repeatedly trapped huge numbers of German troops.

Taking command of a new U.S. 3rd Army, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton began a sensational sprint southward through Avranches into Brittany, sent roaming columns

speeding westward and southward to raze at the tip of Brittany, St. Nazaire, Lorient, Nantes and across the Loire. Patton turned his spearheads eastward in a stabbing offensive which seemed almost straight at Paris.

Out-generated, out-numbered and overwhelmed by superior equipment and air power, the Germans seemed powerless in the face of lightning moves such as they had employed so successfully to conquer France in 1940.

At Chartres, 45 miles southwest of Paris, Patton suddenly unmasked his real intent and wheeled northward toward the Seine.

Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge, German commander in the west, had stripped the defenses of the 15th Army north of the Seine to bolster his defenses in the rugged territory below Caen on the Allied left flank where the ferocity and determination of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British 2nd Army and the Canadian had led him to believe that the main attack would be delivered.

Here von Kluge held off, despite Patton's spectacular penetrations toward Paris, the apparent delusion that as long as the German armor positions held the Allies would not venture into Paris.

Suddenly all these German forces were threatened with entrapment.

The attacks by Montgomery and the newly created Lt. Gen. D. G. C. Patton under Lt. Gen. H. C. G. Patton, began a sensational sprint southward through Avranches into Brittany, sent roaming columns

speeding westward and southward to raze at the tip of Brittany, St. Nazaire, Lorient, Nantes and across the Loire. Patton turned his spearheads eastward in a stabbing offensive which seemed almost straight at Paris.

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While Allied forces in the north and south neared a junction, the

American 1st and 3rd Armies began a series of amazing dashes toward the Rhine. Old battlefields along the Moselle, the Aisne, the Oise, were reached and passed with bewildering rapidity. Belgium was invaded September 1 along the road to Mons, Namur, Liege and Aachen in Germany.

On September 6, just three months after the invasion and on the 44th day of the offensive, and with more than 450,000 casualties inflicted upon the Germans who had lost 25 divisions and suffered heavy casualties to at least 18 others, Gen. Eisenhower proclaimed the battle of Germany about to begin. The liberation of France and Belgium was all but complete, the freeing of the Netherlands not far off.

Battle of Siegfried Line The men around Gen. Patton believed that, if they had enough gasoline to keep their spearheads in motion for four more days, they would have rolled completely through the Siegfried Line.

(Continued on Page 9)

We've Won



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DIXON COAL COMPANY LIMITED

On this Day of Victory we join with all true Canadians in giving thanks to all our fighting men and women who with the courage and devotion to duty have brought about this happy day.

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10.30 P.M.

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Vote PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE

Wednesday, May 9th

10.30 P.M.

Over the Ontario Regional Network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and Affiliated Stations including

CBC TORONTO

Listen to GEORGE

Vote PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE

RAILWAYS BACKED DRIVE TO VICTORY

Moved 600,000,000 Tons
of Freight to Beginning
of 1944

BY HAROLD FREEMAN
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)
Montreal—CP—Canada's No. 1
war industry was one that most
Canadians took pretty much for
granted, but without which there
could have been no war effort on
the scale reached.

At the base of every Canadian war
effort—military or industrial—was
the supply problem answered by
Canadian railways, particularly the
two main roads, Canadian National
and Canadian Pacific.

From the start of the war until
the beginning of 1944, the two roads
moved close to 600,000,000 tons of
freight and nearly 200,000,000 pas-
sengers—a volume of traffic that in
its staggering intensity was far be-
yond anything dreamed possible in
pre-war days. And the job was done
with available equipment, because
the materials for increasing rolling
stock were practically non-existent.

To do it, locomotives hauled loads
heavier than they had ever been in-
tended to haul, the turn-out of
freight cars was cut to a new low,
equipment was in operation more
hours per month than ever before,
and trains followed each other out
onto main lines more closely than
had ever been attempted previously.

Passenger trains were frequently
late, and sometimes equipment
broke down under the strain of con-
tinuous operation. Considering the
load the railways carried, the wonder
that trains ran as close to
schedule and with as few mishaps
as they did.

Heavier Tasks Met
But the primary field of trans-
portation by land was only the be-
ginning of the contribution of the
railways. Both last heavily at sea
with their ships (traveling men)
hazardous waters: both saw their
communication systems reach new
heights in traffic volume—Trans-Can-
adian Air Lines and Canadian Pac-
ific Air Lines.

Canadian National built 10,000-ton
freighters, Bangor-class minesweep-
ers, four-inch naval guns, 12-pound-
ers and gun-mounts; Canadian Pac-
ific built Valantine tanks and naval
guns and operated a string of sevm
air training schools and five aircraft
repair depots.

In roads loaned freely of the
executive limit to government needs,
C.P.R. officials did much to aid the
British Ministry of Shipping; C.N.R.
executives created what later be-
came the Department of Munitions
and Supply.

In times and a hundred other
ways, Canada's two great railways
did their full part, until there was a
phase of the Canadian war effort
that did not have a railway contri-
bution. And they did it all while
watching thousands of their trained
personnel leaving for the armed
forces.

NICARAGUA TARGET
Nicaragua is the largest of the
Central American Republics with an
area of 51,160 square miles.



Poles deep as Hitler and Hitler's invade in 1939. Hitler directs war with Russia.

Hitler rescues the ex-Duce in 1943. 1944 army revolts spur civil uprisings as in 1918.

WORLD WAR II (1939-44). After signing a non-aggression pact with Russia in 1939, Hitler's troops
invaded Poland. England and France declared war on Germany, and Hitler answered them in 1940
with invasions of Denmark, Norway, the Low Countries and France. Significant were the 1940 meet-
ings of Hitler and Japan's Kurosu, for a year later the Pearl Harbor attack came.
Hitler erred gravely in 1941 when, after swallowing the Balkans, he invaded vast Russia. Early
successes were followed by increasing retreats here and in North Africa after U. S. entered the
war. By the end of 1943 Germany had also lost Sicily and part of Italy.
Allied invasion of France in June of 1944 forced a three-front war on Germany, already re-
treats in Italy and Russia. Revolt of his army clique and attempted assassination brought on a
"purge" of Nazi officers, as the Fuehrer dodged blame for military disasters.
Faced with humiliating army retreats and continual air bombardment, Hitler crouched in his
ever-shrinking "Festung" and desperately told his people that "Victory will one day compensate
each and every one of us for the sorrows suffered and the sacrifices made."



NORWAY RESISTS GERMANS, IS CONQUERED IN 56 DAYS. HOLLAND TAKEN IN 4 DAYS.

On Sept. 7, 1939, World War II broke out in Europe when tanks, troops and planes of the mighty
German war machine crossed the Polish border. A two days later, in an attempt to stop Hitler from
dominating Europe, Britain and France entered the struggle. But within the month, Poland was over-
run and partitioned between Germany and Russia, and the world had had its first taste of a blitzkrieg.
When Russia attacked Finland, the U. S. proclaimed neutrality and repealed the arms embargo, and
U-boat warfare began in the Atlantic. On April 9, 1940, the theater of action suddenly swung to
land, sea and air on May 10, the Germans overwhelmed the Low Countries in three weeks.

CALL McNAUGHTON THE FOUNDER OF CANADIAN ARMY

Worked Tirelessly to Make
Forces the Best
Possible

BY THE CANADIAN PRESS
The man who more than any
other individual could be called the
founder of the Canadian Army in
this war wasn't on parade when
the war began. It was Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, who took the
1st Division overseas in 1929 and
later became commander of the 1st
Canadian Army, had relinquished
his command.

Gen. McNaughton, 57, returned to
Canada early in 1944. He had been
in the army since 1914, and he
was succeeded first by Lt.-Gen.
Kenneth Stuart, chief of the gen-
eral staff at Ottawa, and later by
Lt. J. H. D. Greer, who took the
army into action.

The House of Commons debated
Gen. McNaughton's status. Opposi-
tion members sought information
on the cause of Gen. McNaughton's
retirement and expressed belief his
policy was not the real reason. De-
fence Minister Ralston replied by
reading much of reports from over-
seas. The matter was not much
clarified when the debate ended.

Gen. McNaughton, for his part,
stepped out of the public eye, with-
out disclosing his future plans. Be-
fore the war he was president of
the National Research Council from
which he was granted leave of ab-
sence.

A Great Worker
From the time he led the 1st Di-
vision abroad Dec. 17, 1929, until he
stepped down from his command he
had worked tirelessly with scarce-
ly a break, making the Canadian
army the finest his military
genius and scientific mind could
create. From a division his force
developed to a corps under the gen-
eral's guidance and then to a two-
corps army.

Gen. McNaughton has been
credited with the creation of Can-
ada's large overseas force of army
stature—but he has also been criti-
cized for it by persons who believed
it would have been sounder to con-
centrate on building one strong
corps on the West.

His responsibilities grew as the
army overseas grew and his worries
were many. He had to be far more
than a field general, he had to
watch a hundred and one things
aside from the main task of sol-
ding. The strain on his physique
caused him ultimately to drop the
burden.

And for the Canadian troops in
England and Italy—thousands upon
thousands of them now are in waste
and Europe. Gen. McNaughton's re-
tirement was a blow to them.
He was a great and humane leader.
He was a great and humane leader.
He was a great and humane leader.

thousands of them now are in waste
and Europe. Gen. McNaughton's re-
tirement was a blow to them.
He was a great and humane leader.
He was a great and humane leader.
He was a great and humane leader.

From the start the general kept
his eye on the European coast. The
Canadians were trained to hit the
coast hard. Gen. McNaughton plan-
ned steadily with the goal the in-
vasion of Europe from England and
an advance into Germany itself. Not
until after he left the army com-
mand did the real attack come—but
he had laid the groundwork.

We are often prophets to others
only because we are our own his-
torians—Madame Swetchere.



"That you may look to the future
confident, hopeful and
above all free."

VICTORY

to HIM...

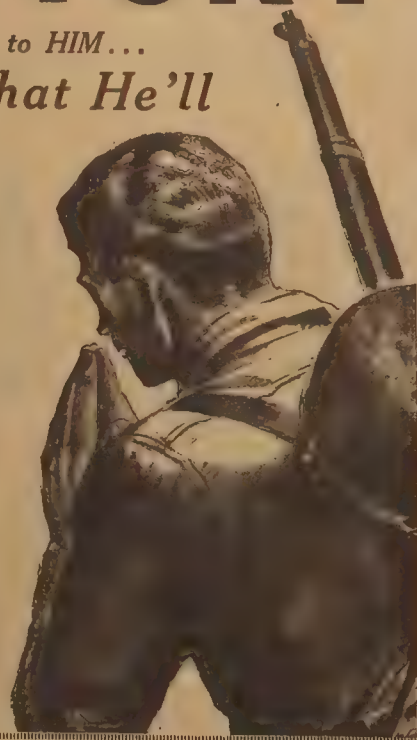
Means That He'll

SOON
Be Coming
HOME!

We add our voice to those of the
multitude in rejoicing on this day
of Victory in Europe. Let us for-
get, let us now bow our heads in
homage to those gallant soldiers
who have given their all in the
cause of world freedom!

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DISPOSITION OF GERMANY PROBLEM

Must Be Disarmed and
Kept Under Strict
Supervision

How shall the victorious United Nations treat a beaten Germany? Here are the opinions of Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, president of the League of Nations Union, chief draughtsman of the old league covenant, and winner of the Nobel peace prize for his work in the league and in promoting international good-will.

By VISCOUNT CECIL OF
CHELWOOD

London—(CP)—For a lasting peace, I believe that close co-operation of the Big Four is essential. It should be in my view, be provided for in part by the organization of an international authority, of which all peace-loving countries should be members.

Germany should be totally disarmed, apart from what may be necessary for police purposes to maintain internal order.

However, I do not think that to split Germany into separate states would give any additional security, nor could it be made permanent practically, and when it disappeared the position would be worse than it is now.

There will certainly have to be some kind of international occupation of Germany by the Allied forces and probably occupation of strategic points may have to be permanent or lasting for a considerable number of years.

As soon as militarily possible, the Germans should be encouraged to form their own government subject to the maintenance of their disarmament.

As to Germany's post-war relationship to the rest of the world, the essential thing is to take pre-caution against any revival in Germany of her aggressive policy and any proposals made for dealing

Revenge or even retribution is unlikely to be a useful rule. Ultimately, one hopes that Germany may be restored to the community of nations, but when that can be done must depend on the attitude of the German people.

War Guilt

Germans guilty of war crimes—by which I mean actions which any civilized system of law regard as crimes and which are not justified by any rule of international law as to military proceedings—should be tried by impartial courts and those guilty should be punished according to the discretion of the court.

Germany certainly should be made to restore all property her troops or officials have stolen and should, as far as that can be done without harm to economic interests of injured countries, be made to repair or rebuild the property she has damaged.

Nothing but the re-education of Germany and her genuine abandonment of the whole of the Nazi policy—based as it is on much of Germany's pre-war teaching—can give any security that she will act in a peaceful way in the future.

The difficulty about re-education is that the new constitution of Germany is now they cannot be enforced except by the armed occupation of Germany, and even then the difficulties would be very considerable.

Broadly speaking, my view is that Germany must be disarmed and kept disarmed until she shows a genuine abandonment of her existing international concept. Beyond that, nothing except certain military precautions, such as control of all aviation in Germany and the prohibition of any armament, direct or indirect, is likely to be effective.

DOMINION GAVE SHELTER TO MANY

By HELEN BANNERMAN

(Canadian Press Staff Writer)
Ottawa—(CP)—Allison official figures do not show the total number of refugees from Nazi oppression Canada has received since the

start of the war—because Canada's immigration law forbids entry to refugees—a certain number found shelter in this country.

Canada's other large group of refugees, Czechoslovakians, arrived in 1943.

A party of 256 came from Spain and Portugal in the spring of 1944, and while most of these planned to make new homes in Canada, a few of the party came for shelter till

the war's end and expect to return to Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium and other countries overrun by the German armies.

New Industries For Canada

Many brought their own industries, arts and crafts with them. Louis Fischl of the Sudenland brought his kid-glove industry to Prescott, Ont. Thomas Bala, descendant of a long line of Moravian shoemakers, built his model village

to their war-torn homes in Poland at Balawa, in the Trent valley of Ontario to accommodate his transplanted shoe factory. The Koerner brothers from Czechoslovakia have made displaced British Columbia hemlock a profitable product.

Others were skilled in making airplane parts, precision tools, paints, textiles, cosmetics, steel hardening compounds, glass. Some brought new agricultural processes.

He Is Still Mad



GRAND ADMIRAL DOENITZ

Self announced successor to Hitler, ended the last war as an inmate of a British hospital for the insane. He headed the submarine warfare in World War II instructing his men to spare no ship or life in the execution of their duties.

Headed German Gestapo



HEINRICH HIMMLER

Gestapo chief, whose meeting with Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden at Lubek on April 24, is confirmed by Gen. Eisenhower. At that meeting, the authorized statement says, Himmler admitted that Germany was finished, and reported that Hitler was so ill, he might be already dead. Himmler's strong arm tactics have paled new pages of frightfulness.

INDUSTRY FOURTH IN UNITED NATIONS

Auto Factories Turned Out
1,300 Vehicles a
Month

By JACK WILLIAMS

(Canadian Press Staff Writer)
Ottawa, Feb. 26—(CP)—Canada's war effort on the industrial front gained her fourth place among the United Nations as a producer of war materials.

Within a four-year period the Dominion doubled her industrial productive capacity, sent the national income from \$4,500,000,000 to \$9,000,000,000, sheltered employment records and paved the way for development of a post-war economy.

War production in Canada dates from the fall of France. The year 1940, was one of plans and hurried preparations; in 1941 came construction and expansion; by 1942 production was steadily climbing. In 1943 some of the production goals were passed and employment was at an all-time high and in 1944 Munitions Minister Howe reported the Dominion's war industry at its peak.

In that development the munitions department spent \$450,000,000 on capital projects, and further up to \$2,000,000,000 were advanced by private industry in plant and equipment. At the peak more than 1,000,000 workers were directly or indirectly engaged in war work.

The aircraft industry grew from a minor pre-war project with 1,000 employees to a vast enterprise that turned out 20 types of planes from plants with a total of more than 122,000 workers. Shipbuilding—almost non-existent in Canada before the war—developed a capacity for sending corvettes, cargo ships and destroyers down the coast.

Turn To War Job

Automobile factories, almost the only industry able to make a quick conversion to war purposes, showed an output of 1,300 wheeled vehicles a month.

With this growth came new developments. Guns, small arms, ammunition and explosives never be-

fore made in Canada were turned out at such a pace that production reports were weighed down with astronomical figures. Canadian scientists made new trails that had, for the most part, to be hounded under war secrecy. It was an experience that may pay dividends in the larger scale conversion to peace production.

Canada will enter the post-war phase with not only an expanded industrial capacity but with intensive experience in new fields. Synthetic rubber, optical glass, new type radio equipment and chemicals are all products introduced into Canadian industry and it is expected they will gain a permanent place in the Dominion's post-war economy.

HESS AFFAIR

Rudolf Hess, once termed the only man trusted by Hitler, created one of the fantastic legends of the war when he borrowed an Me-109 fighter plane and fled to England on May 10, 1941.

Why should Hess, No. 2 Nazi, Hitler's alter ego and editor of "Mein Kampf," have flown the coop? Britons said it wasn't desertion; that Hess wanted to get to Britain out of the war so Hitler could attack Russia unopposed from the west. Britons have always felt that when Hess came tumbling down in a parachute to be captured by a farmer with a pitchfork, they gained one of the important prizes of the war.

VICTORIOUS DEFEATS

The official German mind was quick to disguise Nazi defeats for home consumption with such terms as "tactical withdrawals," "disorganizing manoeuvres," "shortening lines," "strategic fighting withdrawals."

But even in this department the Nazis must have acknowledged defeat when the Japanese, after the first B-29 bombing raids, proclaimed: "We should not think that we have been passively attacked but that we have actively pulled the enemy toward us."

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER



"CEASE FIRE!"

VICTORY IS HERE!

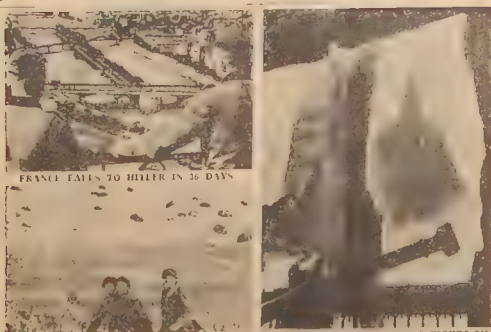
Today we all heard that these glorious words "cease fire" had been given to our fighting heroes in Europe and we are made doubly conscious of our tremendous debt to these gallant men and women who have risked all for freedom's sake. . . . Our first desire is to render thanks to Almighty God for His divine guidance and final deliverance from these years of bloody combat. . . . The first chapter of this world war is ended. . . . Let us continue forward in the name of "freedom loving humanity" in our supreme effort to entirely rid the world of "gangster would-be conquerors", and then we can really rejoice in "Victory."

"Nothing is more certain than that every trace of Hitler's footsteps, every stain of his infected and corroding fingers will be sponged and purged and, if need be, blasted from the surface of the earth. . . . He may turn and trample this way and that through tortured Europe. . . . He will find no peace, no rest, no halting-space, no parley."

—Winston Churchill, June 12, 1941.

OSHAWA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

S. A. BABE - Chairman
GEORGE SHREVE - Gen. Mgr.



FRANCE FALLS TO HITLER IN 35 DAYS

ALIBORING TROOPS TAKE CRETE IN 11 DAYS. 2 LONDON SURVIVES AIR BLITZ, FIGHTS ON.
 Penetrating deep into Northern France, the German army forced the British Expeditionary force into a costly exodus of Flanders, but muffed the chance to invade helpless England. Rousing the fully armed German army, the Luftwaffe mounted a tremendous blitz, and London dug in and hung on, to survive the Battle of Britain. Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria joined the Axis, and the British strengthened Germany invaded Yugoslavia and Greece on April 6, 1941, and began to chase the British in North Africa. On May 20, airborne Nazi troops overran Crete in 11 days. In the Western Hemisphere, the U. S. began to wake from the sleep of isolationism, broke relations with the Axis.



WAR PLANTS SWING 1 TO ALL OUT PRODUCTION



MERCHANT SHIP BUILDING BREAKS ALL RECORDS

After manufacturing capacity was completed, the bulk of the nation's resources shifted from building plants to manufacturing fighting equipment. About half of the production facilities engaged in turning out finished products, primarily ordnance, ships and aircraft, another 40 per cent made raw materials such as high-octane gasoline, synthetic rubber or steel.
 The staggering production goals set after Pearl Harbor, which were derided by Hitler, were reached and reset higher each year. Production snails were unslung, assembly lines clicked, and new methods were constantly devised to cut down on time and manpower required.



NAZIS INVADE RUSSIA, OCCUPY UKRAINE. RUSSIANS COUNTER-ATTACK, ROUT NAZIS.



GERMANS RETREAT FROM GENERAL WINTER

The confident German war lords invaded Russia on June 22, 1941, and the unprepared, ill-equipped Red army fell back before the tank-led Nazi offensive. Advancing deep into the Ukraine, it severed the Crimean Peninsula and slashed toward rich Soviet oil fields, but was stopped at the gates of Moscow and Leningrad. Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor gave Germany a new and powerful enemy, the United States, and in January, 1942, the first American troops arrived in Ireland. Unrest and sabotage began in Nazi-occupied countries. In June, American flyers joined the R. A. F.'s pounding of Europe. Taking the Caucasus, the Nazis drove against Stalingrad in October, but down in Egypt the British 8th Army turned back across North Africa, driving Rommel's legions before them.

POLITICAL TANGLE EUROPE PROBLEM

War's End Won't Necessarily Bring Peace to Nations

By SIGRID ARNE

(Associated Press Staff Writer)

The war's end won't necessarily bring actual peace to Europe. The continent is faced with bitter political antagonisms which may burst into sporadic guerrilla fighting. Bread and jobs may calm the backwash of bitterness. But no one is certain how soon the people of Europe will be eating regularly again or how soon they'll have the tools for work.

Poland's future is tangled by her two "governments": (1) the exile Polish government, in London since the beginning of the war, and through which the United States and Great Britain have dealt deeply "thumbs down" from Moscow; (2) the Moscow Polish, now known as the Lublin Committee, which is siding with Moscow's bleeding as the provisional government in the Russian "liberated" area.

The scales seem tipped in favor of the Lublin Poles, since they returned home with the Russian armies. But it is generally conceded that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, until recently head of the London Poles, probably had the strongest following in the Polish underground.

Everywhere, the underground is the unpredictable element. Its members lived through the horrors of occupation. They'll likely demand a voice in reconstruction.

Yugoslavian Puzzle

That fact also complicates guessing on Yugoslavia. Marshal Tito, by dint of rallying Yugoslavia's liberation army, held such an upper hand that he forced King Peter to accept a regency until elections could be held. But, rather surprisingly, Tito agreed to a provisional cabinet, which would include some of Peter's supporters in London.

No one knows the numerical strength of Otto Mihailovich's group which was shoved out of the picture by Tito and his forces. Presumably there will be other dissident groups which might try to combine with Mihailovich and the men surrounding the king.

They will be much weakened if Tito is able, quickly, to give bread and jobs to the Yugoslavs. It is a good bet that he will remain in the

government even after the election.

Throughout central Europe, Russia's stand is the big question mark. She signed the Moscow pact, which said none of the Allied militaries would be used on the soil of other nations except to bring security and law and order.

The Soviets signed a pact of cooperation with Czechoslovakia, and they conveyed reporters through Rumania who then wrote that the Russian military had not interfered with the civilian government.

However, European diplomats, talking off the record, wonder whether Russia, although withdrawing her armies, may refuse to deal with any reorganizing governments of whose personnel she disapproves—thereby creating "puppet governments."

France has her de Gaulle. With the aid of Allied armies, he quelled French rioting in short order, but much of the P.F.F. forces held out in pockets in southern France.

De Gaulle faces a general election. It remains to be seen whether he retains his popularity back home and under the close scrutiny of underground leaders who stayed on French soil through the war.

Greece appears to have settled down under a coalition provisional government to await the promised free elections. But the extreme bitterness of the recent Athens battles boded ill for any government that failed to restore food and jobs quickly.

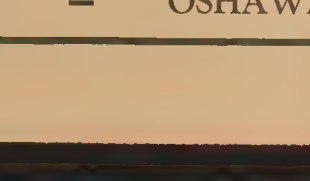
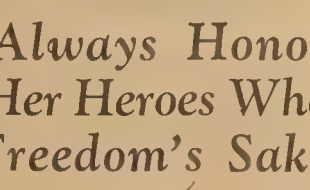
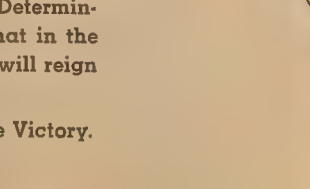
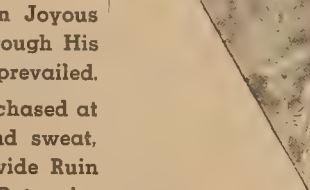
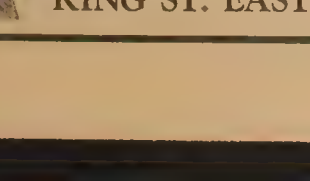
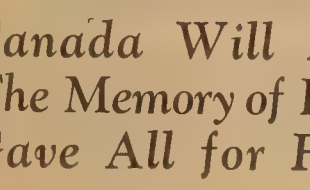
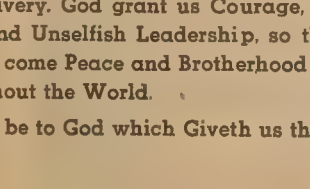
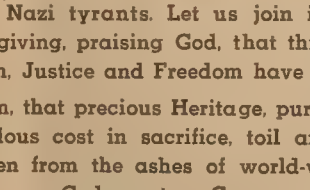
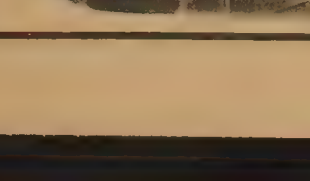
In Belgium King Leopold's future hangs in balance. Since the war he has married a commoner, daughter of a man arrested as a collaborator. The relationship may give rise to irreconcilable suspicion from the underground leaders.

The Netherlands will probably accept the return of Queen Wilhelmina, who provided a "commonwealth conference" in the East Indies for the purpose of granting greater autonomy to her subjects there.

There seems little doubt that both the Danes and the Norwegians will welcome back their kings, and little doubt they will set about energetic and orderly returns to peace-time trade.

But aside from the two small Scandinavian countries, diplomats feel "anything can happen." It is going to take the wisdom and patience of a Solomon to launch Europe's 300,000,000 back into going governments acceptable to a majority of the people.

Total Allied losses in the occupation of Panatiera, Mediterranean were 40 airmen and fewer than 20 aircraft.



VICTORY IS OURS!

Today the United Nations, Partners in Freedom, have triumphed over the beast of Berlin and all his Nazi tyrants. Let us join in Joyous Thanksgiving, praising God, that through His Wisdom, Justice and Freedom have prevailed.

Freedom, that precious Heritage, purchased at tremendous cost in sacrifice, toil and sweat, has risen from the ashes of world-wide Ruin and Slavery. God grant us Courage, Determination and Unselfish Leadership, so that in the days to come Peace and Brotherhood will reign throughout the World.

Thanks be to God which Giveth us the Victory.

Canada Will Always Honor The Memory of Her Heroes Who Gave All for Freedom's Sake

McMAHEN'S LADIES' WEAR

KING ST. EAST — OSHAWA

The LAST Bomb... Has Been Dropped!



They did their job well... these airmen of ours and now they are free to turn their noses toward the Pacific. Those little yellow men, the Japs, will soon feel the weight and might of the R.C.A.F.

E. F. CAWKER

46 Simcoe N. BUTCHER Phone 1520

VICTORY MEANS POLICEMAN ROLE

Food Will Be Best Weapon
to Bring End
to Chaos

By SIGHARD ARNE
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

The end of the war in Europe means that the Allied armies must shift quickly from the role of soldier to policeman.

The first three weeks or so may be bloody. Thousands of Germans may be caught in neighboring countries. An estimated 10,000,000 foreign workers are in Germany, and could dislocate the record, except for the fact that part of Germany not under Allied control.

The wells of hatred are so deep that the newly-liberated Europeans are expected to turn guerrilla even as they start homeward with a rush, picking off whatever Germans are found, whether with guns, knives or just fists.

To restore order immediately—and in the years to come—the United Nations have some plans ready, some still to be written.

Food will be the first response to bring order. Then shelter and doctors. Then local registration crews which will take down names, and try to reunite families.

The armies will have to stock and run the first breadlines. Few trains will be operating. Currencies will be so uncertain that farmers will be reluctant to bring good grain into town to exchange for questionable paper money.

It is not known how long the armies will want to run the show. But when they quit, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation crews will set to work to distribute clothes, food, medicines, and some reconstruction machinery which will be bought from the \$2,000,000,000 fund agreed upon in November, 1944, at Atlantic City.

Water and light will be the first urgently needed utilities. Water will help to keep down epidemics. Electricity will not only light homes but help factories to hook up machines and get going on the tremendous need for clothes, blankets, beds, and kitchen utensils.

COMBAT UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment, until factories, stores and farms are running again, is a big fear because of the psychological effect. Most of the wrecked nations are planning huge public works programs: how to pay for them is still unknown. But quite certainly hundreds of thousands will be working for their governments for a period, learning down wrecks, rebuilding bridges, repairing rail-

Bested the Desert Fox



GEN. SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY, C.B., D.S.O.

Who commanded the 6th Army in North Africa and brought about the downfall of General Rommel, which was one of the turning points in the drive against the Axis Powers in Europe. More recently he has played a leading role in the successful campaign in Western Europe.

roads and docks, building schools and hospitals.

Millions will set out immediately to walk home across Europe. The armies may try to pull some home in truck caravans. UNRRA will finance much of the remainder when the trains run. In route, they'll be fed in huge soup kitchens, and examined in field hospitals for disease.

Europe's first big need will be for machinery: tractors, derricks, railroad steel, locomotives, engines of all sorts, turbines.

But how to pay? That's not clear for the first year or so. Some nations, such as France, the Netherlands, Norway, have gold balances, some of which could be spent. There may be some North American loans to Europe.

Operation of the new United Nations bank and the world stabilization fund, was scheduled for May, 1945.

The bank, with \$9,100,000,000 subscriptions from 44 nations, can

guarantee loans—which, it is hoped, will send more private investment money into Europe. And the fund is expected to keep the various monies—francs, dollars, sterling, lire, drachmas—exchanging at an even rate to ease buying and selling.

It is estimated that it will take some 30,000,000 and 10 years to put Europe back on her feet. Where does the rest come from? European government men in Britain say, "It will have to come from the sweat of our people. We'll pull up our belts, produce, sell, and use what we make to buy what we need, and pay off our debts."

NO END TO PENSIONS

(Brantford Expositor)

"Are we doing all we should in pensions?" asks Toronto Saturday Night. Well, we might have a pension for the people who put up the money to pay pensions to other people.

HOME FRONT HAS SHARE IN VICTORY

Wartime Controls Were
Accepted With Good
Heart

By JACK WILLIAMS

Ottawa, Feb. 60—(CP)—Canadians who fought the war on the home front share the honor of victory in the endless battle to conserve supplies and check inflation.

There has never been any suggestion that the inconveniences experienced in Canada were comparable to the sufferings of those in many other countries, but war-time controls were accepted with good heart.

Housewives quickly accustomed to carrying ration books to the grocery store. Motorists learned to get along with less gasoline and to forego car pleasures when their tires were out.

With prices and wages climbing steadily, price-fixing action was taken in December, 1941, to check an inflation threat. After that there was some upward movement of both prices and wages but the inflationary tendency generally was halted.

Housewives, equipped with little blue books issued by the government, checked the price changes in the early days of control. Wage increases had to receive government approval, and the cost-of-living bonus was introduced to the wages to prices and provide compensation for any increase in living costs.

The bonus later became part of basic wage rates with a promise by the government that the whole program would be reviewed if there were marked increases in living costs.

Subsidies were introduced to control domestic prices of necessary imported goods. The ceiling was under continual pressure but it served to keep prices on a more even keel than in the First Great War and the upward curve of Canada's cost-of-living index was far below that of most other countries.

Western M.L.A. says Canadian service men overseas are bitter about politics here. Can it be they have never heard Liberal Cabinet orations about national unity?

London—(CP)—The Imperial War Graves Commission is making good progress with its compilation of civilian war casualties, with three bound volumes listing some 30,000 names already completed and sent to Westminster Abbey.

The Guns . . . Have Ceased Firing



On this day of Victory in our jubilation and rejoicing let us not forget to bow our heads in humble gratitude to those brave soldiers who paid the supreme sacrifice in their fight for world freedom!

JURY & LOVELL LTD.

8 King St. East

Phone 28

He's Thrown His LAST Grenade!



On THIS DAY OF VICTORY We join with
all Canada in heartfelt gratitude.

HORWICH JEWELLERS

24 SIMCOE ST. N.

PHONE 397

It's Unconditional SURRENDER!

Today the nation rejoices in the unconditional surrender of Germany.

Let us not forget that, although the war in Europe is ended, there still remains another enemy . . . the Japs.

Let us therefore work with renewed vigor until this second enemy has also surrendered unconditionally.

MILLS Motor Sales

265 KING ST. W.

PHONE 1350



CANUCK AIRMEN PAINTED GLOWING PAGE OF HISTORY

Stood Between Nazis and
Invasion of British
Isles

By ROSS MUNRO
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

When Prime Minister Chamberlain told the world September 3, 1939, that Britain would stand by her word to invade Poland, Canadian participation in the war was declared started at once.

Already serving in the R.A.F. was a group of Canadian airmen trained in Britain and they went into fighting roles immediately though Canada's formal declaration of war followed the Mother Country's by a week.

In the months that followed, the Dominion set about the groundwork of war organization that gradually converted her into one of the important arsenals of fighting democracy. During that slow process these airmen became pioneers in the recreation of Canada's dis-tringuished tradition of war service.

While at home men stepped into their first battle-dress and the government considered negotiations for air training of empire fliers on a vast scale, Canadians in the R.A.F. flew on early bombing raids, of more than significance by present-day standards of air strength.

Canada's hand in the war like-wise was a mere token then but as the early months went by there appeared the first signs of what was to be an important contribution by the Dominion.

A week before Christmas, 1939, the first contingent of Canadian troops was revealed to have reached Britain, and five days after Christmas a second contingent was safely in the British Isles.

By the standards of fitness and competency of the troops who later struck at Sicily and up through France, the new arrivals were raw recruits. However, they started to train to be good soldiers and as they did the first awards for gallantry were made to men with the R.A.F.

In February, the personnel of the first R.C.A.F. squadron reached Britain and from there arrived Norway was invaded in early April and the Canadians were ordered to prepare for their first action of the war but the orders were cancelled.

Canadian names appeared in R.A.F. casualty lists and further groups of Canadians in battle-dress reached the country. Then Germany thrust through the Low Countries. The German invasion westward became the Battle of France and the Canadian 1st Division got ready to embark. The defence of France was a debacle and equal sailing orders were cancelled. A few Canadian officers and men who had



GERMANS LOSE NORTH AFRICA. SUPERMEN SURRENDER: ALLIES TAKE SICILY, ITALY

gone to France earlier were withdrawn.

The eyes of the German High Command turned to Britain and the Luftwaffe carried blows of increasing weight across the Channel.

Invasion talk was in the air and the Canadian troops in England went through defence exercises. Plans for the formation of a Canadian Corps were mentioned.

Troops of the 2nd Canadian Division arrived in August as the Battle of Britain speeded up with Canadians in R.A.F. squadrons helping defend the skies.

While the battle was at its height awards to Canadians in the Royal Air Force were given at a ceremony. The first Canadian tank troops arrived in England.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor brought the United States into the war and an immediate invasion attempt on Hong Kong was launched. Hong Kong surrendered to the Japanese on Canada's gloomiest Christmas Day of the war.

Malta was put to trial by the German and Italian air forces in the New Year and Canadian fliers in the island's seemingly-hopeless defence. Canadians now served in several theatres, numbered some 200,000 in battle-dress and 100,000 in the uniform of the air force.

The name of the R.C.A.F. was well-known to the enemy by now. Canadians in Ceylon helped beat down a Japanese air attack, and an R.C.A.F. Coastal Command unit arrested the submarine "Demon" for its kill.

Returning from Canada after a visit for consultation purposes, Gen. McNaughton carried out plans for the formation of the 1st Canadian Army.

May 30, 1942, R.C.A.F. crews flew in what then was the greatest bombing operation of all time. The

force of 1,000 bombers that roared out from the British Isles hit Cologne. As Malta kept up its gallant defence, a Canadian in the R.A.F. George Beurling, piled up a score as a fighter pilot that made him one of the war's greatest flying aces.

Dieppe Raid

In the early summer, a special Canadian force undertook elaborate combined operations exercises and struck August 19 at Dieppe. The big raid was fierce and costly but the Luftwaffe was lured into one of its greatest defeats of the war while the Allies achieved an effective formula for combined operations and learned lessons for the further use of men, planes and ships together.

BIRTH IS NO BARRIER

(St. Thomas Times-Journal)

Earl Lloyd George and the late Ramsay MacDonald are striking refutations of a belief which is particularly prevalent in the United States that Britain is governed by the "ruling class". These two men were of poor and humble birth, probably poorer and humbler than any United States president, MacDonald being the son of a woman who turned a living by sewing and a village farmer who was not married, yet both rose to the highest positions of political eminence in the land and were received in the most exclusive circles at home and abroad.

In October, a Canadian naval force in the north Pacific worked with United States forces in the occupation of the Andromeda Islands. As the year 1942 ended, R.C.A.F. bombers flew over the Alps to Italian targets with the R.A.F. Canadian flying R.A.F. bombers as well as their own were estimated to make up more than 25 per cent of the aircraft personnel of the parent force. R.C.A.F. squadrons overseas numbered more than 30.

Early in 1943, Canadian troops were promised action and a detachment, representing units of the 1st Canadian Army joined the British 1st Army fighting in North Africa after the joint United States-Brit-

WANTING AN ELECTION
(London Daily Express)

The war draws rapidly to its close, and objections to the restoration of a full political life in this country fade away. Conditions are more favorable. The will of the people must be given full expression at the earliest possible moment. Prepare the general election now.

Invasions Multiply

The Canadians fought with distinction in an important campaign role and then on the fourth anniversary of the start of the war landed on the toe of Italy with a British division.

In the meantime, a joint Canadian-United States force occupied Kiska Island in the Aleutians without opposition.

While the Canadians in Italy were increased to the size of a corps and helped in the liberation of Rome and the ensuing drive into northern Italy, preparations went forward for Canadian participation in the main invasion of Europe.

Months of intensive organization were climaxed when the Canadian 3rd Division on June 6, 1944 struck the Normandy beachheads as part of Gen. Montgomery's powerful Allied assault force. The 3rd was followed into battle by the 2nd and 4th (armoured) divisions which, which it made up part of the 1st Canadian Army.

Polish, Belgian and Netherlands troops also served under command of Lt.-Gen. Crerar, who had succeeded Gen. McNaughton.

Canadian members of the joint Canadian-United States special service force, veterans of Russia and Italy, took part in commando-like blows August 15 which knocked out German defences in the southern France invasion before the main American-French forces landed.

Canadian naval units shared in the initial operations.

concentrate exclusively on the issue of victory. And Britain herself is out of the front line at last. There is no chance that a general election would be interrupted by this country's fate away. Conditions are more favorable. The will of the people must be given full expression at the earliest possible moment. Prepare the general election now.

Italy fought on the Fascist side in the war from June 10, 1940, when it declared a war on Britain and France, until Sept. 3, 1943, when it surrendered unconditionally to the Allies. Italy became a co-belligerent with the Allies Oct. 13, 1943.

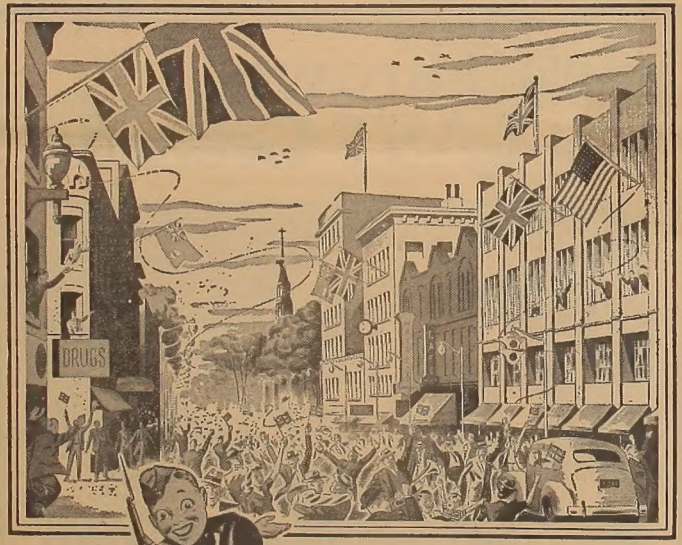


Now thank we all our God

WE JOIN with all Canadians in giving thanks for the Victory in Europe which has delivered us from the perils of dictatorial domination and brutal ruthlessness.

Our heartfelt thanks go out to all our fighting men who, by their courage, devotion and sacrifices, have once again made us all proud to be called Canadians.

BANK OF MONTREAL



At a time like this...

We hope there won't be telephone delays—and we are doing our very best to prevent them. You can help by using your telephone for essential calls only.

Today, and for some time to come, telephone lines will be carrying an emergency load. It is important that they be kept clear for urgent official business.

We know how much you'd like to discuss the great news with friends near and far. But we also know that, in victory as under the stress of war, we can count on your co-operation.

Please make only essential calls



KRESGE'S
Limited



.....IS OURS!

Today we join with the nation in rejoicing at the news of victory in Europe. In the joy of celebration let us not forget those whose supreme sacrifice helped to make this great victory possible!

HOW THE FIRST GREAT WAR ENDED

Allies Then Renounced Opportunity for Overwhelming Military Victory

BY PAUL KERN LEE
(Associated Press Writer)

Twenty-six years ago, a Germany torn by revolution and on the verge of military and national disaster, heeded the advice of one of her greatest military figures and sued for an end to a war she knew she could not win.

The Allies, principally France, Britain and the United States, accepted promptly, thereby renouncing the opportunity for an overwhelming military triumph.

The high drama of the armistice signature November 11, in a French sleeping-car that was to become infamous, was applauded hysterically by a world sickened of bloodshed.

Some voices of warning were raised, voices that said the armistice was premature, yet the armistice of 1918 was so sudden, proposal required an immediate yes-or-no response. It could be seen coming a long way off.

As early as December 1918, Germany, with victory still an excellent prospect, made overtures for direct peace negotiations among the belligerents in some neutral country.

Britain and France denounced the offer as intended to deceive and among them. They demanded explanation for German war crimes and indemnity for war damages.

But Imperial Germany then, like Nazi Germany in 1940, wanted a peace which amounted to victory. She scorned the terms the Allies had given to President Wilson's reduction of German territory, freedom for the subject peoples in the Austro-Hungary Empire, expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and payment for destruction to civilian property.

U.S. Entered War
Wilson continued to work for peace until the German Command concluding that they could not gain a negotiated peace to their liking decided on unrestricted submarine warfare, which the German Admiralty promised would bring the Allies to defeat in five months. Instead, in a little over two months, it brought the United States into the war.

But the peace effort did not end. In 1917 the young emperor, Charles of Austria-Hungary, conducted numerous secret negotiations looking for a separate peace, Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa conferred with the Austrian former ambassador to London in December, 1917, on a separate peace and finally Pope Benedict XV appealed to all belligerents to end the war.

Germany, at least to the eyes of the outside world, was still strong and solid with her position actually improved during 1917 and the early months of 1918.

But, behind the facade, Germany was shaky. The Allied blockade was squeezing the life out of her; military and unrest in the armed forces were becoming increasing problems. Gen. Erich Ludendorff, her premier military leader, decided on one desperate final bid for

Germany Lost 27,275 Miles In First War



Germany lost 27,275 square miles of territory and almost six and one-half million in population as a result of World War I. It lost Alsace-Lorraine, returned to France; Eupen and Malmedy, ceded to Belgium; part of Eastern and Upper Silesia, ceded to Poland; Memel, ceded to the Allies; Danzig, made a free city; Schleswig, northern zone, ceded to Denmark; part of Upper Silesia, ceded to Czechoslovakia; the Saar Basin, which was separated from Germany after World War I and administered by the League of Nations, and the Ruhr, ceded and held by France and Belgium. What Germany will lose in the peace following this war remains a question to be answered.

movement and participate in its abortive Munich Putsch of 1923. Unknown to the Allies at the time, the German navy had mutinied on October 29, an uprising of tremendous significance that led the way to the German Revolution.

Turkey then departed of a general armistice and made a separate one on October 31, 1918. Austria-Hungary followed suit on November 3. The Emperor Charles fled. There were military revolts in Vienna, Budapest and elsewhere.

In Germany there were runs on banks, wild demonstrations for peace, flight of the wealthy to what they hoped were safer quarters, distant from the Rhine, and outbreaks of intermittent rioting and bloodshed.

On November 6, 1918, the German Imperial Government sent delegates to the front to receive terms from Generalissimo Foch. The German reached the French lines by car on November 8, were taken on a 10-hour motor journey, which they complained was circuitous, and then put aboard a shuddering train.

Drama at Compiègne
That train pulled up in the 55-mile forest of Compiègne, near Senlis, where Foch had his headquarters in another train.

The stiff German delegates, mostly in uniform and with iron crosses dangling from their necks, were presented to Foch.

"Qu'est-ce que vous désirez, messieurs?" (What do you want, gentlemen?) Foch inquired coolly. The Germans taken a bit aback, said they had come to receive Allied proposals for an armistice.

Foch replied that the Allies were content to finish the war in the field. The Germans stammered out something about their urgent need for an armistice, and Foch said, "Oh, I understand—you have come to ask for an armistice."

The terms handed to them, called for evacuation of Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg within two weeks; evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine and creation of a neutral zone on the other bank; surrender of military equipment; repatriation of prisoners held by the Germans; evacuation of Black Sea ports; abandonment of the treaties that had put Rumania and Romania out of the war; internment of the German fleet; reparation for all damages done; and continuance of the Allied blockade.

The Germans complained that the terms were "inhuman," but had to take them.

A courier plane took the terms back to Berlin. The waiting German delegation meanwhile was provided with Paris newspapers which headlined the abdication and flight of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince. A republic was declared in Germany.

When the courier plane finally returned from Germany, the delegates, who regarded their credentials as still binding under a new

government, signed the armistice in Foch's railway car on November 11 in the morning on November 11. Hostilities ceased at 11 a.m. the deadline Foch had set for the courier's return.

The act of signature later became a shrine, set on a permanent base in the forest. It was there that the wretched French signed their armistice of surrender to Nazi Germany in June, 1940. It was there that Adolf Hitler, dictator of a resurgent Germany, danced a comic little jig of jubilation. Then he had the car taken to Berlin as a museum piece.

WOMEN'S PART IN VICTORY
Women of the United Nations played a far greater role in the Second Great War than in any other war—and played it in far greater numbers. For the first time in modern history, women of some countries fought side by side with men in organized groups.

But perhaps the greatest service women rendered in the war was behind the lines. Millions of women in Britain, Canada and the United States worked on assembly lines to produce the planes, tanks, guns and ammunition which made it possible to win the war.

Hundreds of thousands of others planted and harvested crops. Women who could not leave their homes contributed to the war effort by rolling bandages, saving tin and fat and conserving food.

And deep in occupied Europe women worked in a vast underground movement to undermine the Nazi war machine and help keep national spirit alive.

U-BOATS DEFEATED
The ability of the Allies to crack Germany's submarine warfare spelled the beginning of the end for the Axis as huge convoys of war materiel sped almost without challenge to the world's fighting fronts.

Peak of the U-boat toll was reached in 1942 when in 10 months Nazi submarines sank more than 500 vessels of the United Nations.

U-boats, single and in wolf packs, ranged the North American coasts from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. But Allied anti-submarine devices finally gained the upper hand. Sea-air patrol, destroyer escorts, baby flat-tops and improved convoy tactics cut the breaching from a high of 111 in June, 1942, to 11 in October of the same year. Thereafter the German submarine menace was never a threat.

Their House of Cards Came Tumbling Down



HAIL TO THE GLORIOUS DAY OF VICTORY!

It's here in all its glory . . . spreading over the country . . . blissfully covering us with an attitude of "now it's over and done with". However, we cannot relax and let it go at that. This time we must make sure that this war is the END of all wars!

Black's Ladies' Wear

72 Simcoe St. N.

Phone 179

ZELLER'S

Salient Dates of War

(BY THE CANADIAN PRESS)

1939

- Sept. 1—Germany invaded Poland.
3—Britain and France declared war on Germany.
10—Canada declared war on Germany.
28—Germany and Russia partitioned Poland.

1940

- April 9—Germany invaded Norway and Denmark.
15—British and French troops landed in Norway.
May 2—British evacuated southern Norway.
10—Germany invaded the Low Countries.
30—British evacuated Dunkerque.
June 10—Canada declared war on Italy.
22—German-French armistice agreement signed.
Aug. 6—Italians began offensive in Egypt.
15—Germany attacked British air base in Crete.
Sept. 15—RAF repelled German air raids of British destroying at least 183 planes in day operations.
Oct. 18—British announced R.A.F. foiled German attempt to invade Britain Sept. 16.
Dec. 9—British started attack in western Egypt.

1941

- Jan. 23—British captured Tobruk, Libya, taking 25,000 prisoners.
March 19—British troops embarked from Alexandria for Greece.
14—Axis forces started counter-offensive in Libya.
April 6—Germany attacked Yugoslavia and Greece.
15—Axis forces repulsed Greek attack.
May 26—Germany attacked Crete in first airborne action.
31—British evacuated Crete.
June 22—Germany, Italy and Rumania declared war on Russia.
7—U.S. naval force landed in Ireland.
12—British and Russia signed agreement for joint action against Germany.
Nov. 18—British resumed offensive in Libya.

1942

- Jan. 13—Retreating Axis armies made stand near Gulf of Sirte.
27—First American troops arrived in Northern Ireland.
28—Axis forces recaptured Benghazi.
May 26—More than 1,000 Canadians participated in 1,000 plane raid on Cologne.
June 1—Axis forces recaptured Tobruk.
28—Axis forces captured Mersa Matruh, Egypt.
July 1—German forces captured Sidi Barrani, Egypt.
Aug. 1—Canadians led attack on Dieppe.
Sept. 6—Axis eastward drive stopped at El Alamein.
Oct. 24—British 8th Army started offensive at El Alamein.
Nov. 7—American expeditionary force landed in French North Africa.
11—German forces captured El Alamein.
Dec. 13—Axis forces retreated from El Alamein.

1943

- Jan. 18—Seventeen-month siege of Stalingrad broken.
23—British 8th Army occupied Tripoli.
March 22—British 8th Army crossed March Line in Tunisia.
May 7—Tunis and Bizerte fell.
13—Axis resistance in Africa ended.
July 10—Canadian, British and American troops invaded Sicily.
24—Mussolini resigned and Marshal Pietro Badoglio installed as head of military government.
Aug. 17—Conquest of Sicily completed.
Sept. 3—Canadians landed on Italian mainland.
9—Italy surrendered unconditionally.
9—Allied 5th Army established beachhead at Salerno.
10—German abandoned Salerno.
Oct. 1—Allied 5th Army occupied Naples.
Dec. 24—General D. D. Eisenhower appointed to direct Allied invasion of Europe from the west.

1944

- Jan. 4—Soviet Army crossed Polish line.
22—3th Army established Arno beachhead.
March 20—Lt.-Gen. H. D. O. Crease succeeded Lt.-Gen. A. O. L. McNaughton as commander of 1st Canadian Army.
22—Mass escape and execution of 44 R.A.P. and 6 R.C.A.P. officers, prisoners of war in Germany.
April 3—Russians invaded Romania.
30—Canadian destroyer Athabaskan sunk in English channel, 107 missing.
May 16—Red Army captured Sevastopol.
11—Prime Minister Mackenzie King addressed British Parliament. Allies began great new offensive in Italy.
17—British Commonwealth prime ministers at London issued post-war United Nations body to step agreement.
June 4—Allies captured Rome.
6—Invasion of Europe started with Allied landings in Normandy.
15—German started rocket bombing of England.
24—Russians started new offensive in White Russia.
27—Americans captured Cherbourg.
July 3—Russians captured Minsk, last major German-held Russian city.
8—Canadian and British tanks and infantry captured Caen.
20—Hitler injured in assassination attempt.
26—Red Army captured Berlin-Lokov.
31—Americans broke out of Normandy peninsula and into Brittany.
Aug. 2—Turkey broke diplomatic relations with Germany.
6—Americans turned east toward Paris.

The Soldier Daddy She's
Never Seen Is Now
Coming Home!

She was born just after her daddy left for overseas... and since then she's prayed every night for the safe return of the daddy she's never seen. Now he's coming home at last... from a job well done!

S. A. GATES

22 SIMCOE N. Butcher PHONE 468

Canada's Wartime Vice Royalty

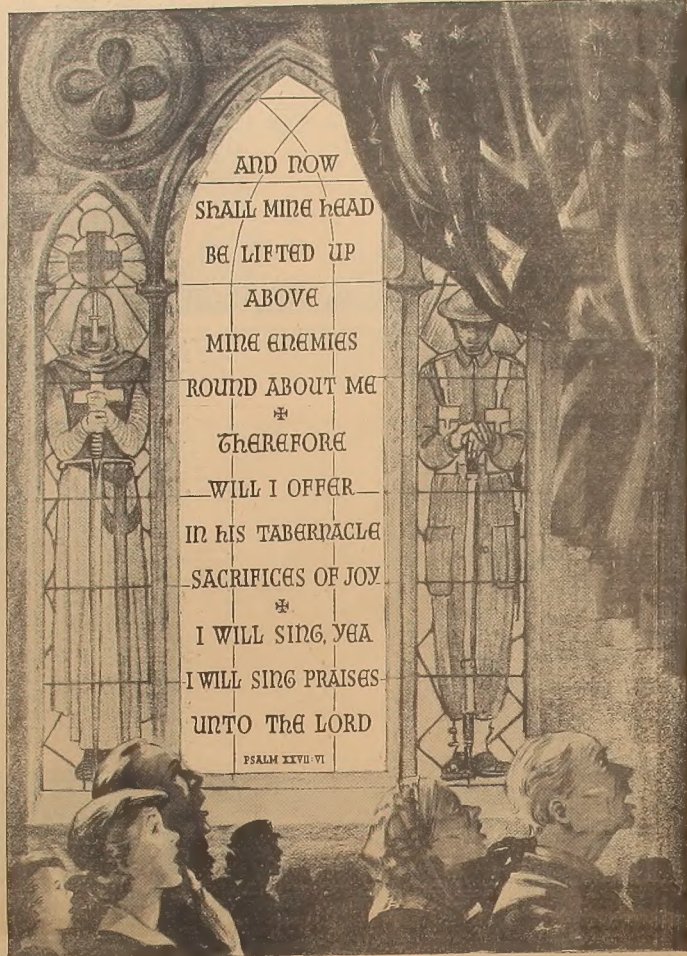


THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF ATHLONE

- Aug. 7—Announced 1st Canadian Army holding eastern end of Normandy line, opening for the first time in history as separate army formation in the field.
11—German 7th Army in full retreat in Normandy toward Seine.
15—Allies invaded southern France.
16—Canadians entered Falaise.
23—General de Gaulle announced liberation of Paris. Rumania capitulated.
24—Germans repulsed Paris armistice; resistance continued.
26—General de Gaulle entered Paris as resistance virtually ended.
27—Canadian 1st Army thrust toward Rouen.
28—American forces crossed Maine River reaching Chateaufort.
29—Americans crossed first Great War battlefields in Ardennes to points 50 miles from Belgian border; Russians captured Constanta, Rumania Black Sea port.
Oct. 2—Russians, Yugoslav Partisans link in drive on Belgrade. Poles in Warsaw gave up fight after 63-day struggle.
3—Temporary armistice declared at Dunkerque for civilian evacuation.
5—British invasion of Greece disclosed.
6—Canadians crossed Lezard Canal in Belgium.
8—Russians scored 63-mile breakthrough on 175-mile front in Lithuania. Americans penetrated Aachen, Germany.
9—Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden arrived in Moscow for conference. Canadians made amphibious landings in rear of Germans in Scheldt area.
14—Russians captured Pilsen, Poland.
15—Hungary asked Russians for armistice and peace terms.
16—British landed on Island of Lemnos off Greece.
19—Churchill left Moscow following war talks with Stalin.
20—And Army took Belgrade. Canadians established bridgehead across Sava river in Italy.
21—Aachen surrendered unconditionally. Canadians took Italian coastal town of Cassino.
22—Canadians took Brenners in Scheldt Pocket.
23—British, Russian, United States recognized de Gaulle as president of provisional government of France.
26—Canadians captured Oostburg on Scheldt Estuary.
28—U.S. troops declared fighting in 1st Canadian Army.
Nov. 3—Pushing cleared of all but enemy.
3—Canadians cleared Zebruggen and rest of Belgium.
4—Greece reported clear of Germans.
1—Canadians took Middelburg on Walcheren Island in Scheldt.
6—Americans crossed offensive along Metz-Nancy front. Allies enter Fort, Italy.
12—R.A.P. sank German battleship Tirpitz in Tromsø Fjord, Norway.
14—Disarmed Norwegian troops landed in Norway to aid Russians in Arctic front. Maj.-Gen. Charles Foulkes of Victoria disclosed commanding Canadian Division.
16—Allied armies took 4th Rhinefeldt offensive. Indicated Canadians out of fighting line.
18—Americans took Gelsenkirchen. Siegfried fortress town. Disarmed British troops from Italy now aiding Turkey Partisans.
22—Metz fell. French tanks took Muthouse on the Rhine.
23—French tanks entered Strasbourg. Americans captured Oberloren, Germany.
25—Wellsville, Germany captured by Americans. Italian government of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi resigned.
27—Major David Vernon Currie, 32, of Moose Jaw, Sask., and Owen Sound, Ont., awarded V.C. for action in Falaise pocket in August.
Dec. 1—Disarmed Canadians back in line; some holding strip of Germany.
3—U.S. troops captured Linder, Lammertsdorf and Grotshaus in Germany.
1—U.S. 3rd Army reached Saar river.
3—Athens police fired on E.L.A.S. demonstrators who refused to disarm. British Home Guard disbanded.
4—Princess Louise Dragoon Guards completed the capture of Ravenna, Italy.
6—U.S. 3rd Army troops crossed the Saar river at six points.
7—H.M.C. Corvette Shastina announced last including full complement of seven officers and 83 men.
10—France and the Soviet Union signed pact of alliance and mutual assistance.
13—Red Army storm troops entered eastern suburbs of Budapest.
16—German major offensive opened against U.S. 1st Army driving into Belgium and Luxembourg. British forces lifted E.L.A.S. siege of Athens.
18—Pte. Ernest Alva (Smoky) Smith, 30, New Westminster, B.C., awarded V.C. for gallantry in Italy in October.
20—German offensive on Western Front checked 10 miles from French border. Field Marshal Montgomery assumed command of U.S. 1st and 5th Armies in addition to own command of British 2nd and 8th Armies.
23—Arrival in Athens of Churchill and Eden announced.
26—Russians completed encirclement of Budapest.
27—German siege of Belgian town of Baloigne raised by Americans after 11 days ceaseless fighting.
30—Archbishop Damaskinos appointed regent of Greece.

1945

- Jan. 1—Germans lost 241 planes in effort to cripple Allied air superiority on Western Front. France 36th country to adhere to United Nations declaration.
3—Gen. Nicholas Plastiras organized Greek cabinet.
7—Field Marshal Montgomery announced "Germans halted and sealed off."
10—Germans in general retreat from western U.S. on Belgian bulge.
13—Russian winter offensive opened in southern Poland.
15—Greek civil war ended.
15—U.S. 1st Army captured Houffalize. German anchor position in Belgium.
16—Allied Armies renewed winter offensive on Western Front.
17—Russians captured Warsaw.
18—Russians took Krakow and Lodz, Poland.
20—Arrival of 8,300 Canadian Home Defence troops in U.K. announced.
21—Russians captured Tarnobrzeg, in East Prussia.
22—Belgian bulge collapsed into German rout.
24—Soviet forces entered Oppeln, Silesia.



AND NOW
SHALL MINE HEAD
BE LIFTED UP
ABOVE
MINE ENEMIES
ROUND ABOUT ME
THEREFORE
WILL I OFFER
IN HIS TABERNACLE
SACRIFICES OF JOY
I WILL SING, YEA
I WILL SING PRAISES
UNTO THE LORD

PSALM XXXVI VI

T. EATON CO. Limited

- Jan. 25—Germans reported East Prussia isolated by Russians.
26—All German resistance on Western Front west of Roer River collapsed. Red Army captured Hildenburg City, Silesia.
28—Russians entered Baltic port of Memel.
29—Red Army invaded northeastern Germany on 30-mile front reaching point 83 miles from Berlin. U.S. 3rd Army smashed into Germany forcing crossings of Our River from Belgium.
30—1st Canadian Corps completed first year in Italy as part of British 8th Army.
Feb. 1—Russians reached Oder River, 30 miles from Berlin.
3—French and American forces liberated Colmar, southern Alsace.
4—Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin conference opened at Yalta, Crimea.
5—Red Army captured Zeitz, 30 miles northeast of Berlin.
5—U.S. 1st Army entered inside Germany.
6—Moscow announced Russians across Oder River southeast of Breslau.
6—Berlin announced seven Soviet bridgeheads across Oder.
6—1st Canadian Army opened offensive on Nijmegen sector of Western Front.
6—Gen. Grant's 1st Canadian Army captured Biel, Germany. Russians surrounded Elbing, East Prussia harbor city.
11—1st Canadian Army entered Kiege suburbs. Westwall fortress fell. Big Three Conference at Yalta ended.
12—1st Canadian Army took Kiege and U.S. 3rd Army captured Pirm.
13—Red Army occupied Budapest after 46 days street fighting.
14—Churchill addressed 25,000 Greeks in Athens.
15—Russians army crossed Roter, Lubet and Quetz rivers, capturing Sommerfeld, Sora and Grunberg.
16—Announced 1st Canadian Army 75 percent British troops.
16—Russians encircled Breslau.
17—Churchill conferred with King of Saudi Arabia, King Farouk of Egypt and the President of Syria.
18—Montgomery in interview said Canadians and British going in for "knockout blow."
18—Scottish troops of 1st Canadian Army virtually cleared of Gitch.
Moscow announced some Canadians released by Russian drive on Berlin.
21—Berlin-Spandau railway station raised by Thunderbolts.
22—Seven thousand bombers and fighters attacked German communications from Britain, Italy and Belgium.
23—U.S. troops captured Juchin. Red Army entered Pommern.
24—Turkey declared war on Germany and Japan.
24—Egypt declared war on Axis.
25—Americans took Duen.
25—British target of greatest daylight raid made on any city.
27—Canadians captured Rothenburg.
28—Zagreb and Turkey signed peace declarations.
March 1—U.S. 8th Army captured Muenchen, Gladbach, largest Reich centre to fall to date. Prime Minister Churchill given brief confidence vote of 412-0 to pursue policy of Crimea conference.
2—U.S. forces took Trier, Neuwied and Krefeld.
3—U.S. troops crossed Rhine at Neus. Finland declared war on Germany.
4—Churchill toured western front.
5—U.S. Army captured Cologne.
7—U.S. 1st Army crossed Rhine at Remagen.
10—German resistance at last bridgehead between Coblenz and Netherlands collapsed and 1st Canadian Army closed up to the Rhine.
13—Russians captured Kuestrin.
13—British said European war might well end "before summer ends or even sooner."
17—Remagen bridge collapsed. U.S. 3rd Army captured Coblenz.
18—Russians captured Spangenberg, German Baltic port.
19—French Army invaded Germany nine miles from Karlsruhe.
20—U.S. 3rd and 7th Armies joined in Saar Basin wiping out organized German resistance west of Rhine. Russians wiped out last enemy bridgehead on east bank of Oder.
21—U.S. 3rd Army entered Ludwigslafen.
22—U.S. 3rd Army crossed Rhine in Mainz area.
23—British 2nd and Canadian 1st Army units crossed Rhine west of Wesel.
24—First Canadian Tropic, Highland Light Infantry of U.S. Army, crossed Rhine. U.S. 9th crossed Rhine south of Wesel.
25—Canadians captured Speldorf. British cleared Rees.
26—U.S. 7th crossed Rhine near Karlsruhe. U.S. 3rd entered Frankfurt-am-Main. U.S. 1st entered Limburg.
27—British captured Brunn. Eisenhower said Wehrmacht's main defensive line broken.
28—Canadians entered Emmerich. Russians captured Gdynia.
29—Russians captured Danzig. Third Ukrainian Army entered Austria.
31—Announced Allies captured 143,224 Germans on Eastern and Western fronts since Dec. 16, 1944.
April 1—U.S. 1st, 9th Armies joined at Lippstadt. Canadian Army given task of liberating Holland.
2—Canadians reached point 25 miles from Zuider Zee.
3—British entered Oostburg.
4—French 1st Army took Karlsruhe. Russians captured Bratislava, capital of Slovakia, and entered Vienna.
5—U.S. 8th Army crossed Weser River. Russia denounced neutrality pact with Japan.
6—Canadians reached point 32 miles from North Sea.
7—Ruse German gird reserve found by U.S. 3rd Army in Merkers salt mine.
8—Canadian 3rd Division captured Zutphen, 20 miles from Zuider Zee.
8—Red Army forces captured Vienna; Konigsberg fell to Russians. Admiral Scherer, pocket battleship sunk by R.A.F. at Kiel.
10—Eisenhower announced German resistance in west collapsed. British 8th Army crossed Senio River, Italy. Nazi diplomat Von Papen captured by U.S. 9th Army in Ruhr.
11—U.S. 8th Army reached Elbe River; took Ebern and Gelsenkirchen.
12—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 63, died at Warm Springs, Ga. Harry S. Truman sworn in as president of the United States.
13—U.S. 8th Army 45 miles from Berlin.
14—British troops of Canadian Army captured Arnhem.
15—Canadian Army patrols reached Netherlands North Sea coast. Germans reported Russians 54 miles from Berlin.
16—Groningen captured by Canadians ending battle of North Holland. British 2nd Army launched attack on Bremen.
17—1st Canadian Army cleared Apeldoorn, Holland.
18—U.S. 3rd Army entered Suderburg. U.S. 9th Army captured Meadburg, capital of Saxony.
19—Russians announced drive on Berlin begun. U.S. 1st Army took Leipzig.
20—U.S. 7th Army captured Nuremberg. Elzow, Germany's last pocket battleship, announced sunk.
22—Red Army, fighting in heart of Berlin, seized 18 inner districts. French 1st Army captured Stuttgart.
23—Transfer of Canadians from Italy to Western Front announced. French mountain troops penetrated Italian province of Piemonte.
24—Two Russian armies united in Berlin and occupied half of city. Soviet major Italian naval base, fell to Allies.
25—San Francisco World Security Conference opened. Encirclement of Berlin completed by Russians. Berchtesgaden, Hitler's mountain retreat, obliterated. American-Russian link-up—U.S. 1st and 1st Ukrainian Armies, near Torgau, 54 miles south of Berlin.
26—Bremen captured by British 2nd Army. Red Army seized Baltic naval base of Stralsund.
27—Allied 5th Army entered Genoa.
28—President Truman denied report of German surrender made in statement by Sen. Tom Connally at San Francisco World Security Conference. Hummer proposal of unconditional surrender to Britain and United States refused. Berlin Museum looted.
29—U.S. 7th Army entered Munich, birthplace of Nazism. Venice, Milan taken by Allied armies.
30—U.S. 9th Army established second link-up with Russians at Wittenberg. Dachau concentration camp captured by U.S. 7th Army.
May 2—Nazi in Italy surrendered unconditionally. Hitler reported dead.
3—Hamburg surrendered to British.
4—All Germans in Denmark, Holland, northwest Germany surrendered to the Allies.
6—Germans in Norway capitulated.
7—Unconditional surrender of Germans on all fronts officially announced.